Fortsolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.

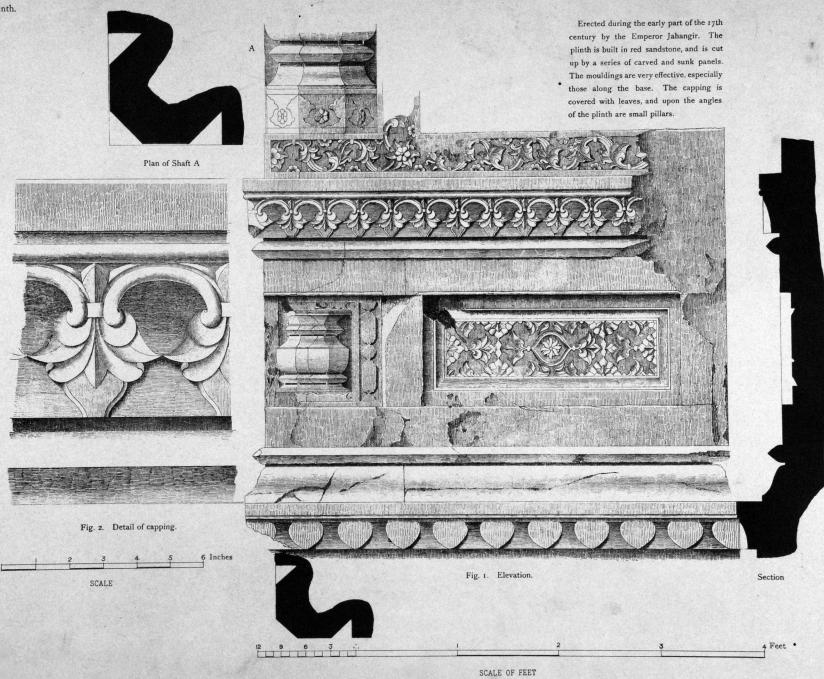
PART I.

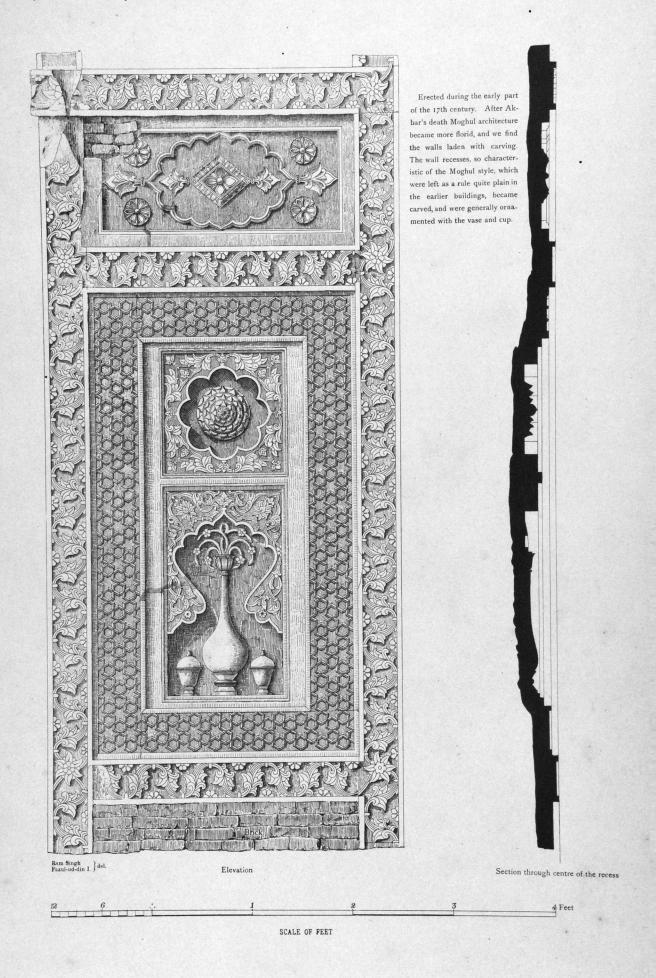
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Archaeological Jurvey of India.



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Preface.

THE originals from which the accompanying photo-lithographs have been reproduced were prepared, in the first instance, amongst others, to illustrate the Report of the Archæological Survey of India entitled "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sikri." The size of the Archæological Survey Reports being only 13 by 9\frac{3}{4} inches, the illustrations were necessarily, in some instances, on too small a scale to be of much practical use to Architects, Engineers, Art Students, and others. They serve the purpose for which they were intended; but to increase their utility and to further spread a knowledge of one of the most interesting periods of Indian Architecture, the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh decided to reproduce a selection of the drawings on a sufficiently large scale to make them of more use to the scientific building professions, artizans, &c.

Fathpur Sikri, likened by some to Pompeii, was built by Akbar as a summer capital between the years 1565 and 1605 A.D., or about the time Holland House, Hatfield, &c., were erected. The Moghul school of Architecture was then at its zenith, and the palatial edifices erected at Fathpur Sikri rank amongst the finest specimens of Moghul Architecture. As the architecture of the city is fully dealt with in the Report mentioned above, it was deemed better to illustrate a few typical buildings, elucidated by details, rather than a number without them.

The Moghuls, to a great extent, relied on painted decoration for beautifying their buildings, and a couple of specimens of the style of decoration employed at Fathpur Sikri are given in plates XXXIX and XL.

The original drawings were prepared, under the compiler's direction and supervision, by native draughtsmen, who received preliminary training in the various Indian Schools of Art before entering the Archæological Department.

The plates have been prepared by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, to whom thanks are due for the careful way they have reproduced the drawings, and the trouble generally taken over the work.

If the Portfolio meets with success, and serves the purpose the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh intended, other parts may eventually be published.

Vortsolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.

PART I.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

For a fuller description of the accompanying drawings, and the buildings at Fathpûr Sîkrî which they illustrate, the reader is referred to the Archaeological Survey Report, Vol. XVIII, Part I (New Imperial Series), entitled "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr Sîkrî."

TURKISH SULTANA'S HOUSE.

The building, as it now stands, consists of a small chamber, 16 ft. 3 in. square, surrounded by a verandah. It is built in red sandstone. Additional rooms were originally obtained by dividing up the verandahs with screens. Although small, the building is a remarkable one, being carved from top to bottom, both inside and out. Fergusson, in speaking of this and Bîrbal's house, also at Fathpûr Sîkrî, says: "They are the richest, most beautiful, as well as the most characteristic, of all Akbar's buildings. They are small, but it is impossible to conceive anything so picturesque in outline, or any building carved and ornamented to such an extent, without the smallest approach to being overdone, or in bad taste."

The façades (Plate I) are of no great height, but in outline they are picturesque. On the west side is a portico, which leads into the verandah enclosing the sides of the house. The roof of the verandah, a lean-to (Plate V), is composed of solid slabs of stone, notched on to moulded wall plates and lintels, and is supported on the outside by beautifully carved octagonal shafts and square piers (Plate II) placed opposite to pilasters upon the corners of the building. The exterior is worked in imitation of an Italian tiled roof (Plate IV), whilst the soffit is wrought into an exquisite panelled ceiling (Plate V). From the illustration it will be seen to be divided into a series of long oblong panels, separated from each other by raised ornamented borders, corresponding to the rafters of an ordinary wooden roof. The oblong-shaped panels are subdivided into smaller panels, enclosed by flat herring-bone carved borders, and are enriched with elaborate geometrical devices and pateræ, which are shown on Plate VI.

The "fascia-board" (Plate IV) is scalloped and pierced to allow a free exit for the rain-water. It is decorated with leaf-carving and a band of ornamental facets, whilst the fascia itself is richly sculptured.

Plate II illustrates a couple of the verandah piers carrying the massive lintels or breast-summers supporting the roof. One is elaborately carved in imitation of pomegranate, grape and melon—favourite fruits of Akbar,—whilst the octagonal sides of the other shaft are ornamented with the chevron pattern. The ends of the lintels between the piers are caught on richly carved brackets (Plate III). The carved patterns on the piers and brackets vary considerably, and at each turn a fresh design meets the eye.

The inside of the house is as richly carved as the outside. Round the lower portions of the walls is a beautifully sculptured dado divided up into eight panels (Plate VII), carved with forest scenes, animal life, &c. Between the top of the dado and the exquisitely carved frieze the wall is covered with a stone lattice screen, the divisions of which were used as shelves.

BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

This is the finest of the domestic buildings in Fathpûr Sîkrî. It was erected by Râjah Bîrbal for his daughter, about the year A.D. 1571. Bîrbal, though a Hindû, became Akbar's Prime Minister; he was also Poet-Laureate. The house (Plate VIII) is a double-storied one. There are four rooms and two entrance porches on the ground floor; and two square chambers, placed corner-wise and covered by domes, on the upper floor. From rooms on the upper floor project balconies (Plate IX), supported on massive brackets. Beneath the balconies is a richly carved band, which is continued right round the house (Plate X), and cuts the façade into two portions. The doorways of the upper rooms are shown on Plate XI. The walls of the various apartments are cut up by deep recesses (Plates XII and XV), and those on the upper floor are

surrounded by beautifully carved borders. The recesses are 1 ft. 3 in. in depth, and served the purposes of cupboards.

Plate XIII shows a section through one of the lower rooms, and from the design one is almost inclined to think that the architect had some knowledge of *The Orders*, and was influenced by them in maturing his plans. The sides of the chambers are divided into three bays by pilasters, and in each instance there is a doorway in the central bay, whilst in the others are recesses. The recesses are set back 12 inches from the face of the wall. They are seen in elevation and section on the illustration, and in detail on Plate XV. Plate XIV is a detail of the entablature round the top of the rooms, whilst Plates XVI and XVII are details of the caps and bases of the pilasters shown on Plate XIII. The pilasters are richly carved with various geometrical patterns, and samples of some of these are exemplified on Plates XVIII and XIX

The ground floor rooms are covered by flat ceilings composed of slabs of stone varying from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 1 in. in width, and extending in one unbroken piece from wall to wall, a distance of 16 ft. The ends of the slabs are supported on the cornice shown on the section through the room (Plate XIII), forming a part of the entablature detailed on Plate XIV. The surface of the ceiling is divided into twenty-five sunk panels surrounded by raised borders, carved with geometrical designs. Round the outer sides of the ceiling is a border 1 ft. 2 in. in width, splendidly carved with a handsome and graceful scroll, interwoven with a subordinate, spiral scroll, enriched with leafage, &c.

JODHBAI'S PALACE.

Jodhbâi's Palace stands a little to the south-east of Râjah Bîrbal's house. It is probably the oldest building in the city, and was erected soon after Akbar decided on making Fathpûr Sîkrî his summer capital. Apart from the design, the building is full of interest; it is complete in itself, and shows the planning and arrangement of a Muhammadan palace of the middle part of the 16th century. There is only one entrance to the palace. The elevation of this is shown on Plate XXI, and explanatory details on Plate XXII. The interior walls, like those of Bîrbal's house, are cut up by niches of Hindû design. A diagram of one is shown on Plate XXIII. The windows (Plate XXIV) of the upper rooms on the side facing the courtyard, are filled with stone *jâli* screens of geometrical designs; and over them runs a deep dripstone, which, while it keeps out the glare of the sun, affords protection from the prolific rain of the monsoon.

Plate XXV exhibits a medallion in plaster from one of the upper rooms. It is 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter, is of stucco, and is concave in section. The design reminds one of the ornamentation used by the Moors, from whose works it was perhaps derived.

Plate XXVI is a diagram of the dripstone or eaves running round the exterior walls of the courtyard, just above the tops of the doorways. It is supported on a wall plate carried on slender stone brackets. Fig. 1 is a side view of the bracket; Fig. 2 is a perspective view; and Fig. 3 is a front view.

THE JAMI' MASJID.

The Jâmi' Masjid, built of red sandstone and erected A.D. 1571, is by far the largest and grandest building in Fathpûr Sîkrî. It stands on rugged and precipitous ground to the south-west of the palaces, and towers majestically above every other building in the city. It measures, exclusive of the bastions at the corners of the edifice, 542 ft. from east to west, and 438 ft. from north to south. In the centre is a large courtyard, open to the sky, 359 ft. 10 in. by

438 ft. 9 in., surrounded on the north, south, and east sides by spacious cloisters 39 ft. in width, and on the west by the liwân, or sanctuary. The lîwân is crowned by three domes, and is 65 ft. in breadth, inclusive of the walls, but exclusive of the large bastions on the north-east and south-east exterior angles. It is divided into three main portions; a square central chamber, surmounted by a dome, 40 ft. 3 in. diameter, with a long pillared hall on each side, 94 ft. 10½ in. in length by 65 ft. in width (Plate XXVII). The pillared halls are subdivided into three parts. In the centre is a chapel roofed by a dome carried on extremely beautiful corbels (Plate XXVIII) placed across the upper angles of the room. On each side of the chapel is an aisle (seen in section on Plate XXVII), divided by stately columns (Plate XXXIII), modelled after a Hindû pattern, into three bays in width by three in length.

Plate XXVII is a section through the south wing of the masjid. The west wall of the masjid is divided up by mihrābs, in front of which the worshippers prostrate themselves when performing their devotions. They are beautifully decorated with carving in low relief, and mosaic ornamentation in marble and tiles. Details of some of the mihrābs are shown on Plates XXIX to XXXIV. Plate XXIX illustrates the principal or chief mihrāb, which is always placed immediately in the centre of the interior side of the west wall of the masjid. Plates XXX and XXXI are details of it; the former being a section through the mihrāb, and the latter larger drawings of the springing of the arch above the recess.

Plates XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV represent other of the mihrâbs. The mihrâb shown on Plate XXXII stands on the south side of the chief mihrâb, in the principal chamber of the masjid. On the north side is a corresponding one. Occupying the position they do, beneath the grand dome—the most frequented part of the building—they were purposely made somewhat more ornate than the mihrâbs in the wings or aisles, one of which is presented on Plate XXXIII. They, like the more important mihrâbs, are also carved, and decorated with encaustic and mosaic ornamentation.

Plate XXXV is a detail of the archway leading from the aisles into the domed chapels. Plate XXXVI is a detail of the springing of the arch, &c., as well as also of the aisle columns.

THE BULAND DARWAZA.

Leading into the masjid courtyard from the south is an enormous gateway, one of the largest in the world, known as the Buland Darwâza (lofty gate). It was erected in A.D. 1601 to commemorate Akbar's victory over Southern India. It quite dwarfs and puts the masjid into the shade. It is built of red sandstone but a great portion is inlaid with white marble, whilst texts from the Qur'an are chiselled in Tughra characters round the main archway; beneath which is the principal doorway, studded with horse-shoes—presumably put there for luck. On each side of the main doorway are minor entrances, leading to small rooms and staircases. Plate XXXVII represents one of these. The doorways are of wood strapped with iron; the brackets supporting the stone lintels are shown on Plate XXXVIII.

AULIYA SALIM CHISHTI'S TOMB.

Salim's tomb is one of the most chaste pieces of Muhammadan architecture in Northern India. Salim was venerated by Akbar, and it was partly owing to his influence that Fathpûr Sîkrî was built. The tomb, erected in A.D. 1581, is built of white marble, and is square in plan. It measures 47 ft. 11 in. each way, and on the south side is a portico (see plan, Fig. 2, Plate XLI), from which one enters a perambulatory, enclosed by traceried screens, surrounding the cenotaph chamber. The porch doorway (Plate XLII) is veneered with ebony. It is in two leaves, and is ornamented with raised geometrical panelling, inlaid with brass. The meeting-rail is carved with the chevron pattern, broken at intervals with carved stops faced with pinked plates. The spandrils over the door are of marble, and the band round the archway, like the architraves, are carved with rich floral scrolls. Details of these are given on Plate XLVI at Figs. 1 and 2.

Plate XLIII is an elevation, with plan and section, of the doorway leading from the perambulatory into the cenotaph chamber. It is in two leaves, swinging on iron pivots in sockets cut into the marble flooring and the lintel of the door. Each leaf is pierced in three open traceried panels of geometrical designs. The rails and styles are plainly chamfered on the interior side, and are richly moulded and carved on the exterior. The architraves and spandrils are decorated in colour. One of the spandrils

is shown on Plate XXXIX. The patera in the centre is carved in relief. The lower portion of the reveals of the entrance (see Fig. 2) are veneered in marble and painted with conventional flowers, &c., whilst the upper is of red sandstone floated with polished stucco.

Three arched windows (see Plan, Fig. 2, Plate XLI) light the cenotaph chamber, and the reveals and soffits are embellished with floral paintings, &c. The soffit of one of the windows is exemplified on Plate XL.

Plate XLIV represents one of the white marble screens enclosing the sides of the ambulatory. The screens are delicately chiselled, and from a distance look like lace hangings. The door in the bottom of the screen is of wood overlaid with brass, and is not generally used.

The parapet and plinth are of marble, and details of both are exhibited on Plate XLV. The parapet (Fig. 1) is elegantly carved, and the battlement-like ornamentation is in relief. The capping of the plinth (Fig. 2) is also carved, but the geometrical ornamentation shown on the dado is in mosaic.

Plate XLVI represents the carved architraves round the porch doorway, &c. Fig. 1 shows the carved band round the top of the door, and Fig. 2 the architraves. Both illustrations should be studied with the elevation of the door shown on Plate XLII.

Along the top of the tomb is a deep eave or dripstone, supported on peculiarly shaped marble brackets of S-form. The bottoms of the brackets are finished off with pendants, and the dies of these are carved with various patterns, samples of which are represented at Figs. 3 and 4, Plate XLVI.

ISLAM KHAN'S TOMB.

Adjoining Salim Chishti's tomb is that of his grandson, Islâm Khân, some time Governor of Bengal. It is much bigger than Salim's tomb, but being in red sandstone and not in marble, does not look so grand. A large domed chamber covers Islâm's grave, which is surrounded by tombs of his descendants. On the outside is a spacious verandah divided up by screen walls into chantry chapels. Plate XLVII shews the entrance to one of the chapels. The doorway consists of two monolithic leaves, 6 ft. 4 in. in height, and in design is not unlike the doors used in Queen Anne architecture.

THE KANCH MAHAL, AGRA.

The Kâñch Mahâl is an early 17th century house, and, it is said, was occupied by "Jodhbai," the wife of the Emperor Jahangir. It is one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture of the period extant. Exteriorly it measures 52 ft. 10 in. by 45 ft. 2 in. It is two stories high, and is built of brick-work faced on the north façade with red sandstone ashlaring.

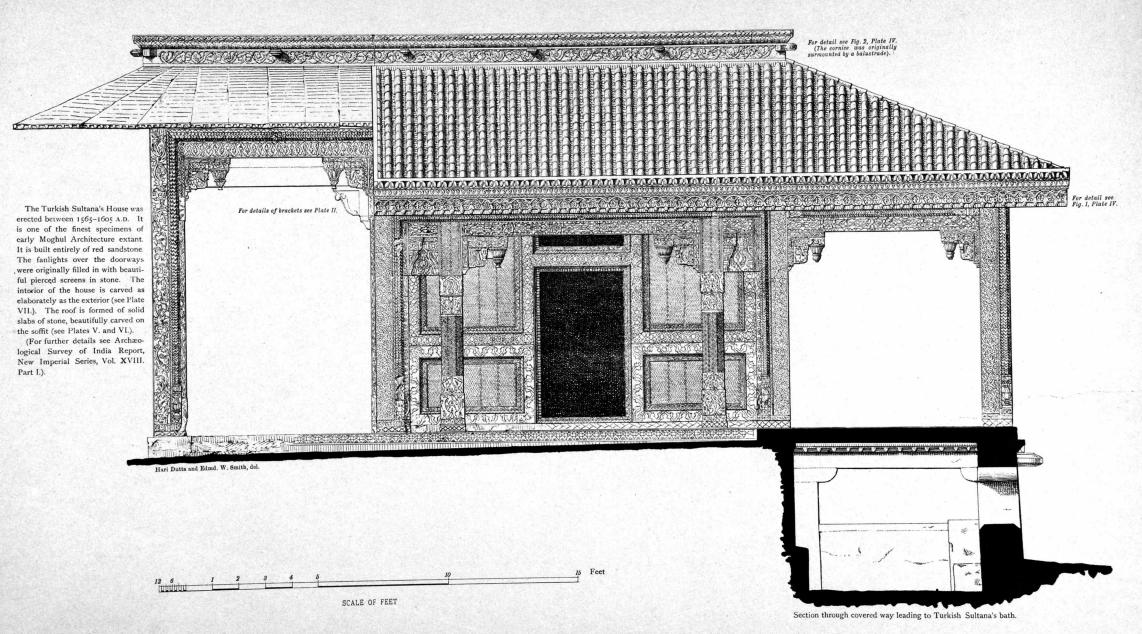
The north façade is illustrated on Plate XLVIII. The porch in the centre is recessed nearly ten feet from the main front. It is covered by a stone archway, the soffit of which is carved with geometrical tracery. The architraves of the flat-headed doorway beneath the main arch are carved with floral scrolls in low relief, surrounded by an outer architrave inlaid with mosaic, shown in detail on Plate XLIX. The archway beneath the oriel window projecting from the upper floor leads into a small vestibule. The spandrils over the archway, as well as those over the main arch in the centre of the façade, are carved in red sandstone and are inlaid with white marble. The traceried screens in the oriels are of red sandstone, whilst the roof is of encaustic tiles, as is also the parapet.

Over the central doorway, beneath the main arch, is a balcony. It is carried on stone brackets (see Plate L), minutely moulded and carved on both front and sides. The arrises are almost as crisp and sharp as they were the day they were carved. The brackets are in red sandstone, Fig. 4 is a side, and Fig. 2 is a front view of one of the brackets.

The dado of the plinth round the bottom of the house (Plate LI) is cut up by richly carved panels. It stands on a moulded base, and is surmounted by a carved capping. Fig. 1 is an elevation of a portion of the plinth; Fig. 2, a section; and Fig. 3, a drawing to a large scale of the carving upon the capping.

The entire face of the north façade, as the elevation (Plate XLVIII) shows, is cut up by oblong-shaped panels filled in with vases, &c. The same treatment is extended to the return sides on the east and west fronts of the house, and Plate LII shows a detail of the panels on the east façade.

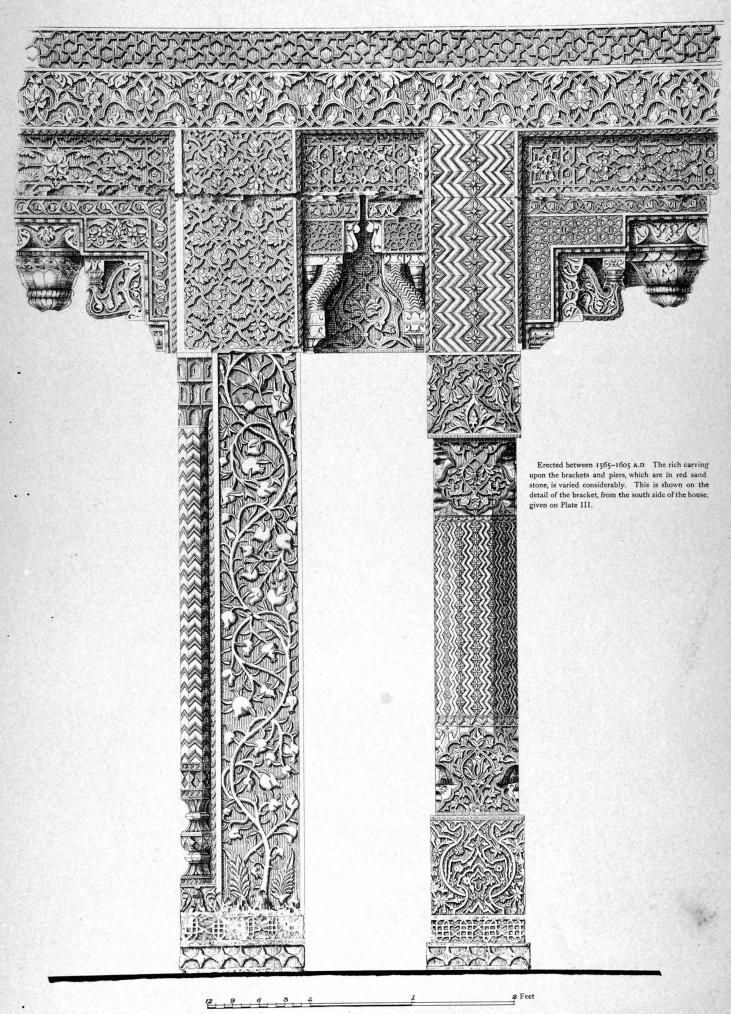
An entire set of measured drawings of the house, prepared by the compiler, is shortly to be published by the Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in a Report entitled "The Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra."

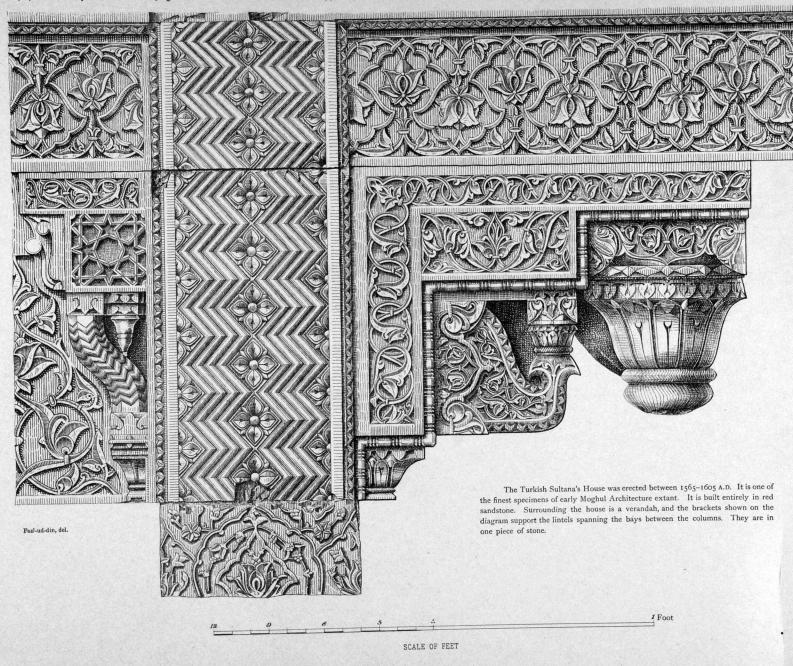


PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

PREPARED BY THE ARCH. MOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUTH CIRCLE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897. The East Façade. Detail of one bay, showing piers and brackets carrying lintels of verandah roof.





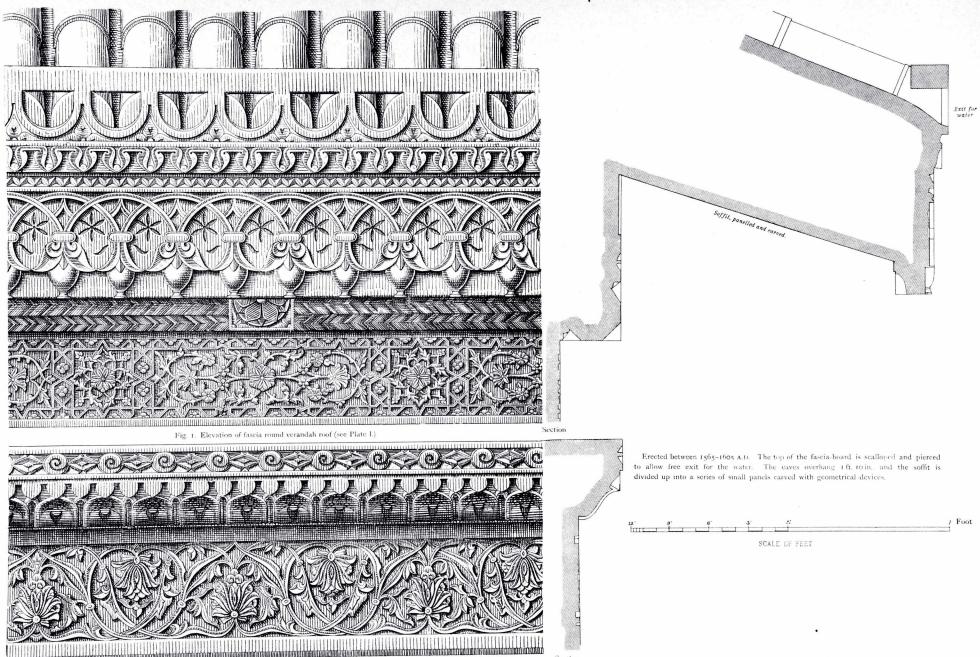
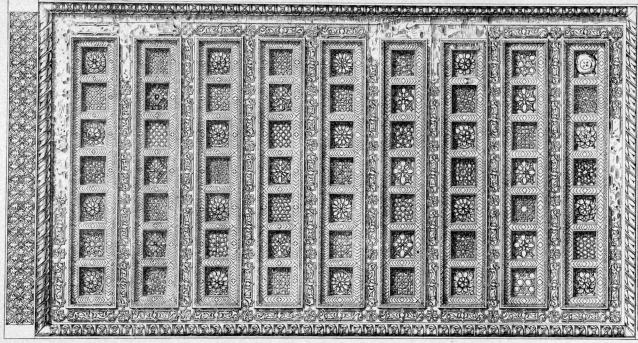


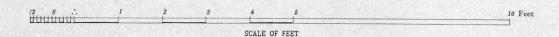
Fig. 2. Elevation of the cornice above the verandah roof (see Plate I.)

Carved stone ceiling, north verandah.

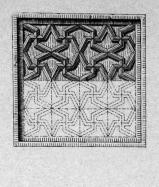


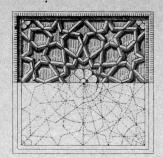
Erected between 1565-1605 A.D. The verandahs on the north, south, and east sides of the house are covered by lean-to roofs, cut out of solid blocks of stone, notched on to moulded wall plates, and to lintels, on the outside, supported on brackets and columns (see Plates I., II., and III.). The south verandah is seen in elevation on Plate I. As the diagram shows, the soffit of the verandahs are divided into a series of long oblong panels separated from each other by ornamented and raised borders, corresponding to the rafters of an ordinary wooden roof. Details of the panels are exemplified on Plate VI.

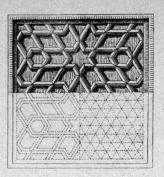
Fazul-ud-din I. del.



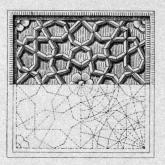
HATHPUR SIKRI. THE TURKISH SULTANA'S TOUSE. Detail of carved panels in the verandah ceilings.

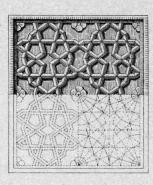


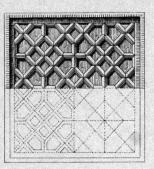






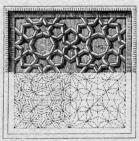




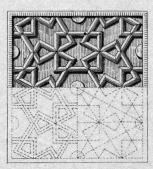


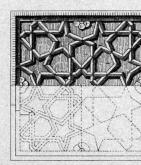


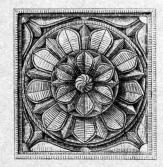
Erected between 1565-1605 A.D. The dotted lines show the construction lines of the figures, many of which are very intricate. The drawing should be studied in conjunction with the diagram of the entire ceiling shown on Plate V.







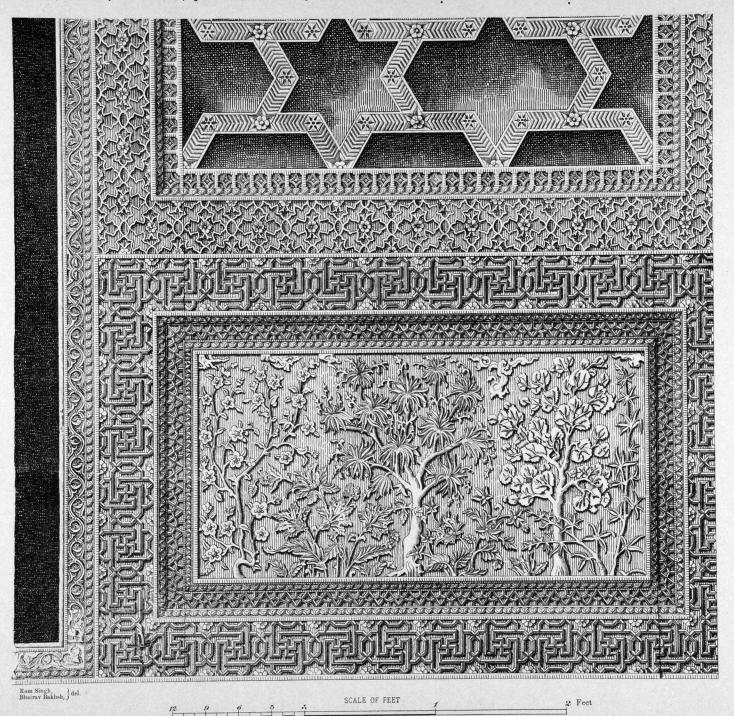




SCALE OF FEET

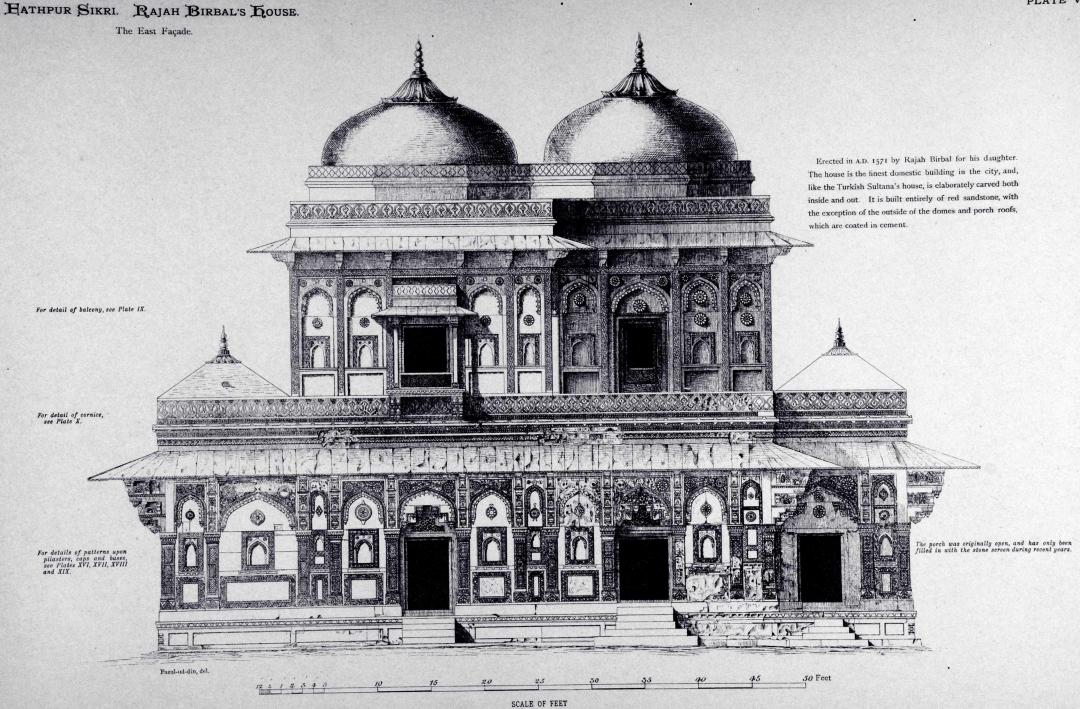
PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. PREPARED BY THE ARCHAOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897.



Erected between 1565-1605 A.D. The stone dado round the bottom of the room is divided into eight oblong panels, each of which is enclosed by a stone border carved with the Swastika. Each panel is decorated with conventional carving, some of which is Chinese-like in touch and feeling. Different scenes are depicted on the panels; one shows a forest view with birds, lions, and other animals; another a garden; another palm-trees; and so on. Between the top of the dado and the cornice round the ceiling is a stone lattice 6 inches deep, which served the purpose of an almirah or open cupboard.

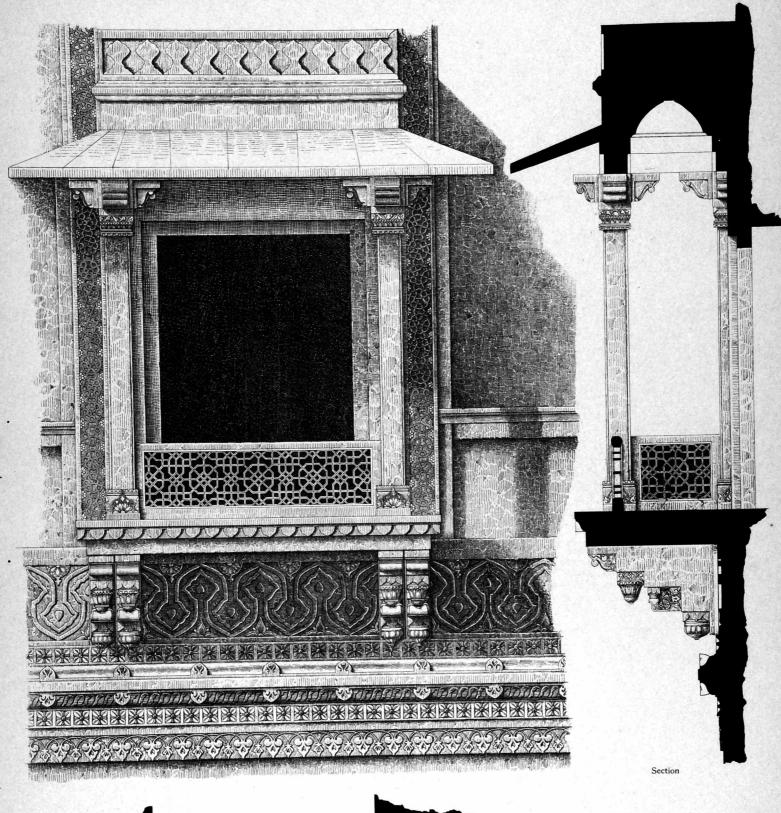
Section

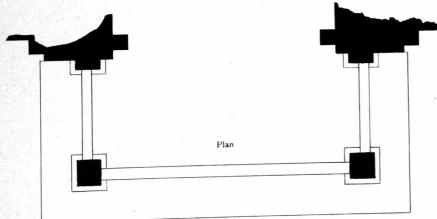


PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

PREPARED BY THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NOETH-WESTEEN PROVINCES AND OUTHI CIRCLE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897. Detail of balcony on the East Façade.

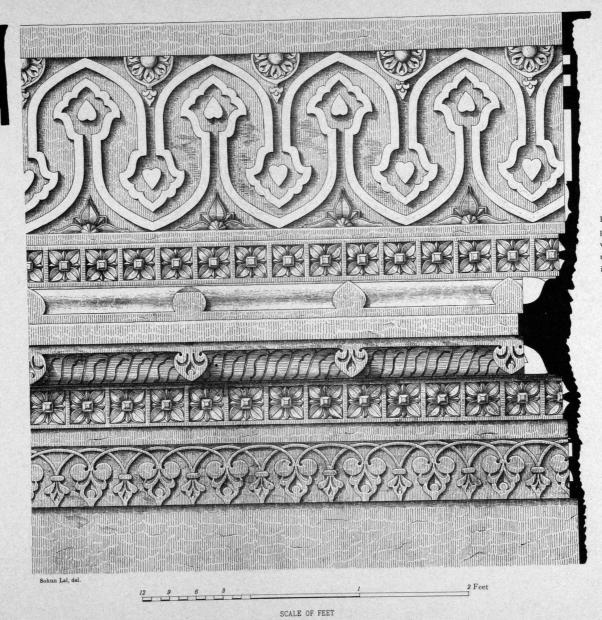




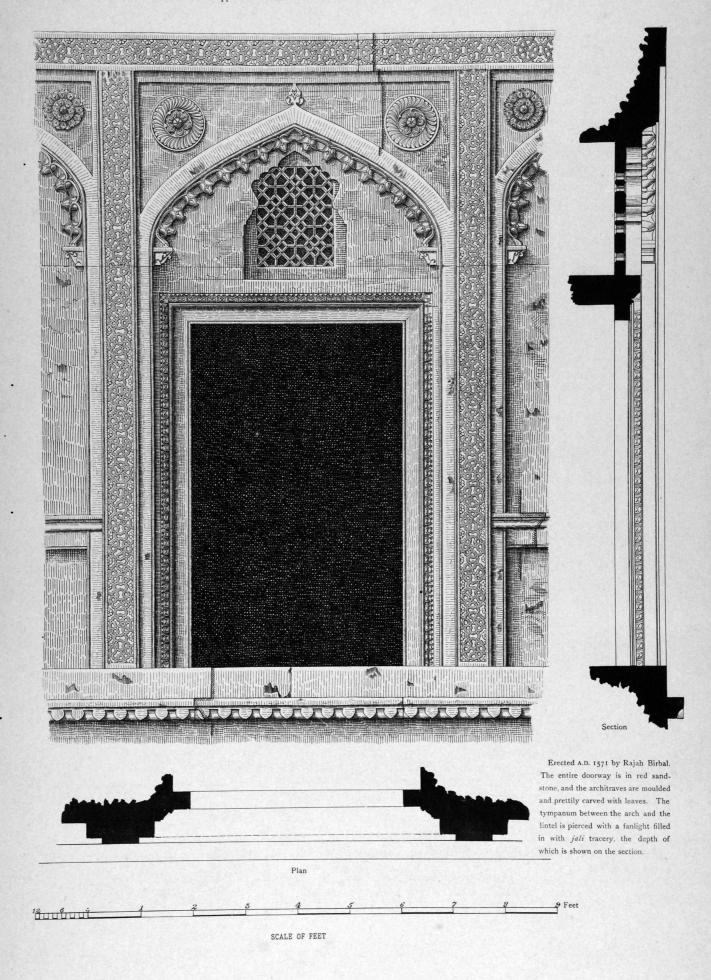
Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The balconies project 3 feet from the face of the wall, and are supported on massive stone brackets tailed into the wall. The sides are partially filled in with open stone trellis balustrades, and a deep dripstone along the top affords protection, to an extent, from the sun and rain.

HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

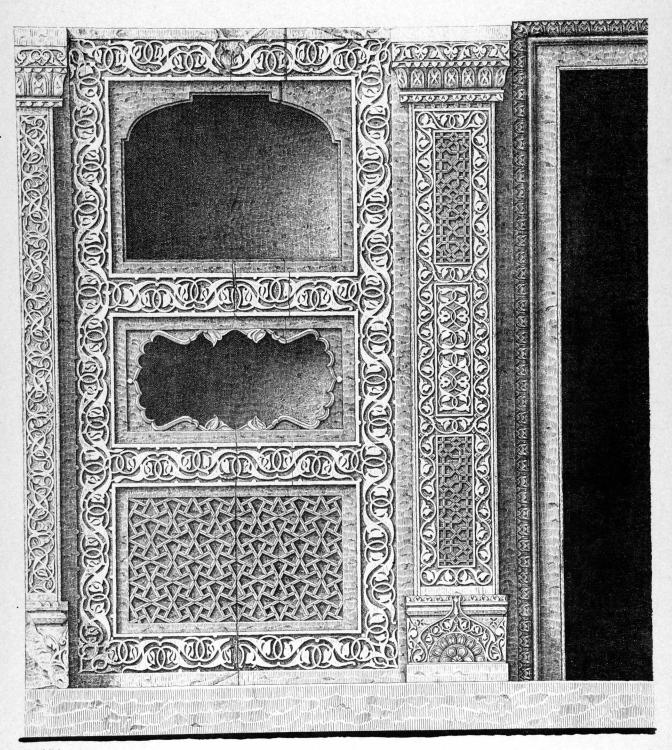
Detail of the lower parapet (see Plate VIII).



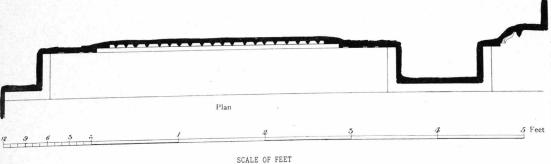
Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The parapet continues right round the house on a level with the first floor, and cuts the facade into two main portions. Like the rest of the building, it is in red sandstone. Elevation of west exterior door, south-east upper floor room.



Panelling and carving upon walls, south-east upper floor rooms.

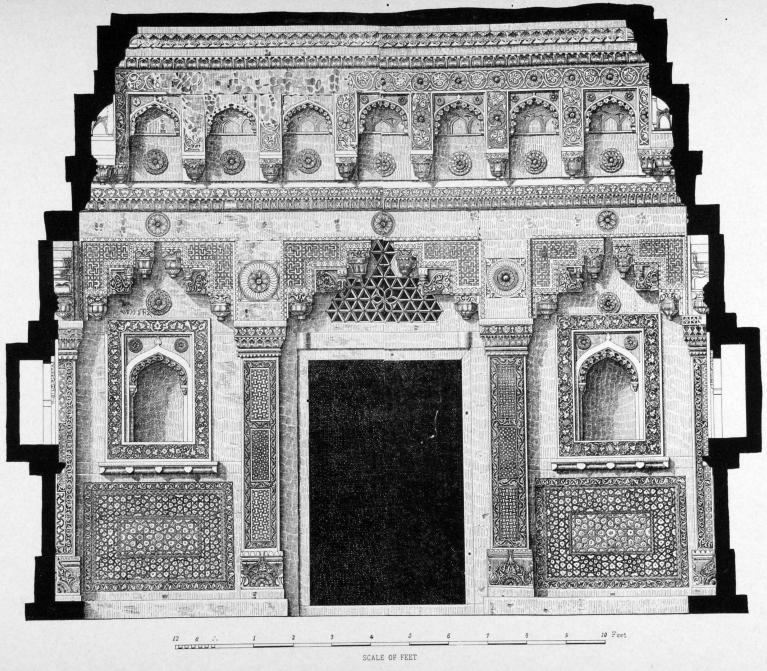


Fazul-ud-din Bam Pratap del:



Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal.

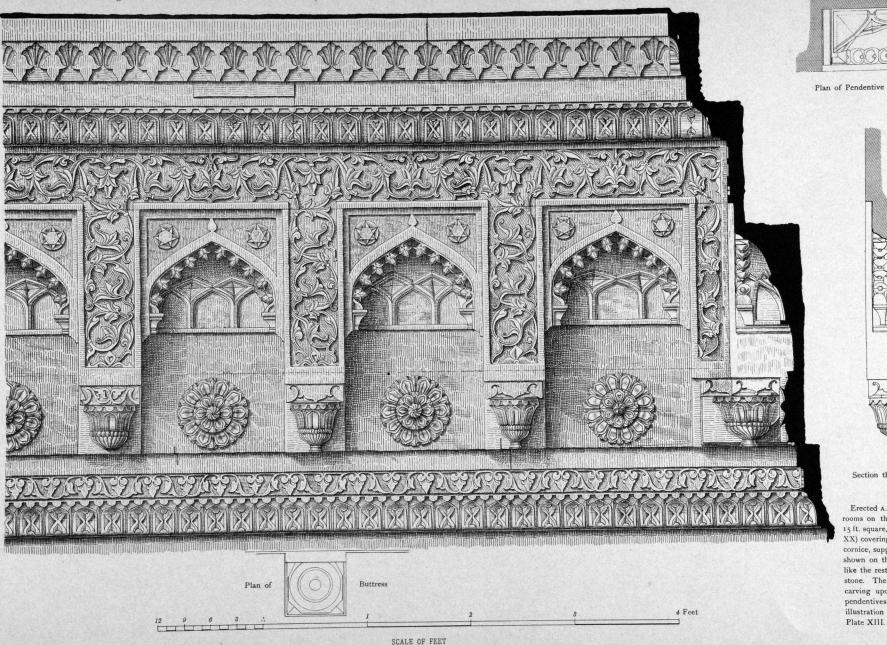
Like the lower, the walls of the upper rooms are "wainscotted" in red sandstone. The lower portion of the wainscotting is solid, and is panelled with an uncommon geometrical device, but the upper is pierced by a recess 1 foot 6 inches in depth, divided into two parts by a shelf. The front of the shelf, like the sides of the recesses and panels, is neatly chiselled with a continuous leaf scroll. The pilasters are elaborately ornamented with floral and geometrical devices, and the architraves round the doors are carved in keeping with the surroundings.



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HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

Detail of entablature, north-east ground floor room.



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EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Gudh, 1897.

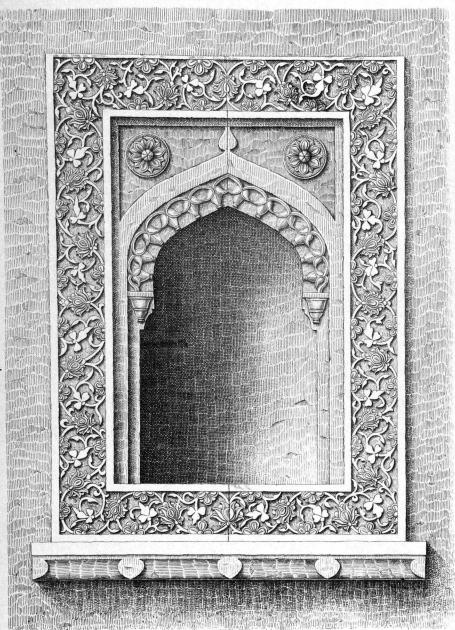
Section through Pendentive

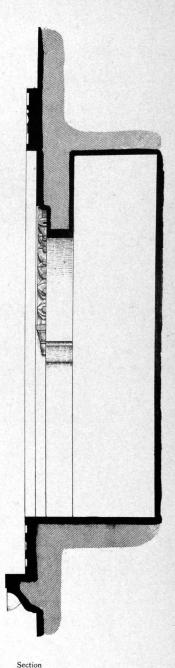
Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The rooms on the ground floor measure some 15 ft. square, and the stone ceilings (Plate XX) covering them are carried on a bold cornice, supported on the exquisite frieze shown on the diagram, which is wrought, like the rest of the building, in red sandstone. The design speaks for itself. The

carving upon the cornice, buttresses and pendentives is beautifully executed. The illustration should be read along with

Plate XIII.

Detail of wall recesses, south-east ground floor room.





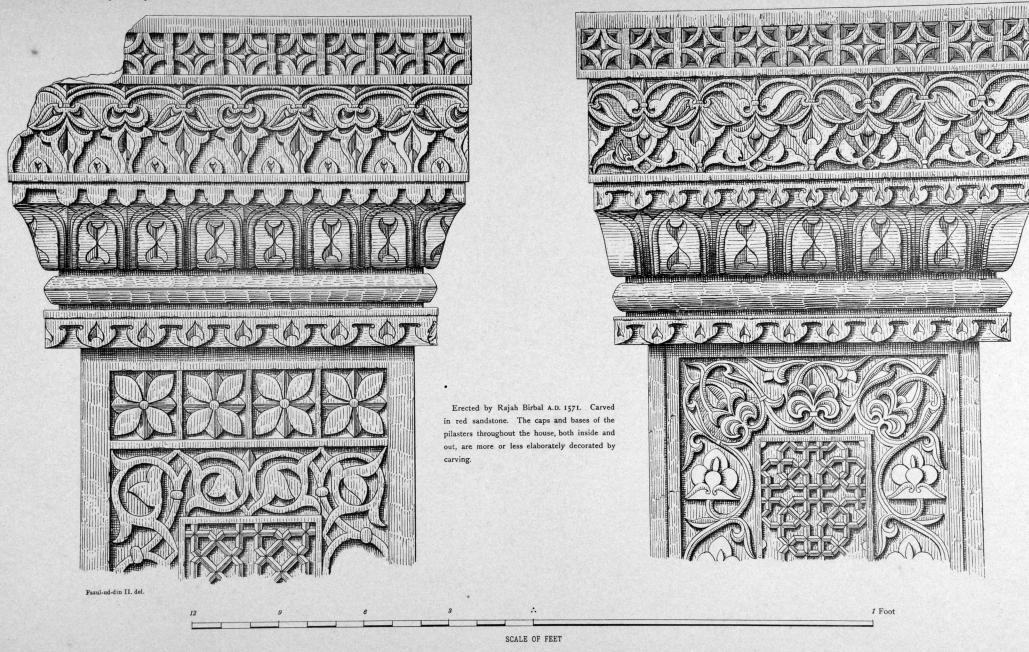
Radha Kishen, del

Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. In the walls of each of the ground floor rooms are eight niches, one on each side of the doorways, of which there are four. As furniture was scantily used, they served the purposes of cupboards. They measure 3 ft. 9 in. in height and 2 ft. 9 in. in breadth, and are 1 ft. in depth. The carving upon the framing round the arched openings in the centres of the niches is varied, and in one instance birds are sculptured under the apex of the arch.

re 1 ft. in depth.
in the centres of th
under the apex of

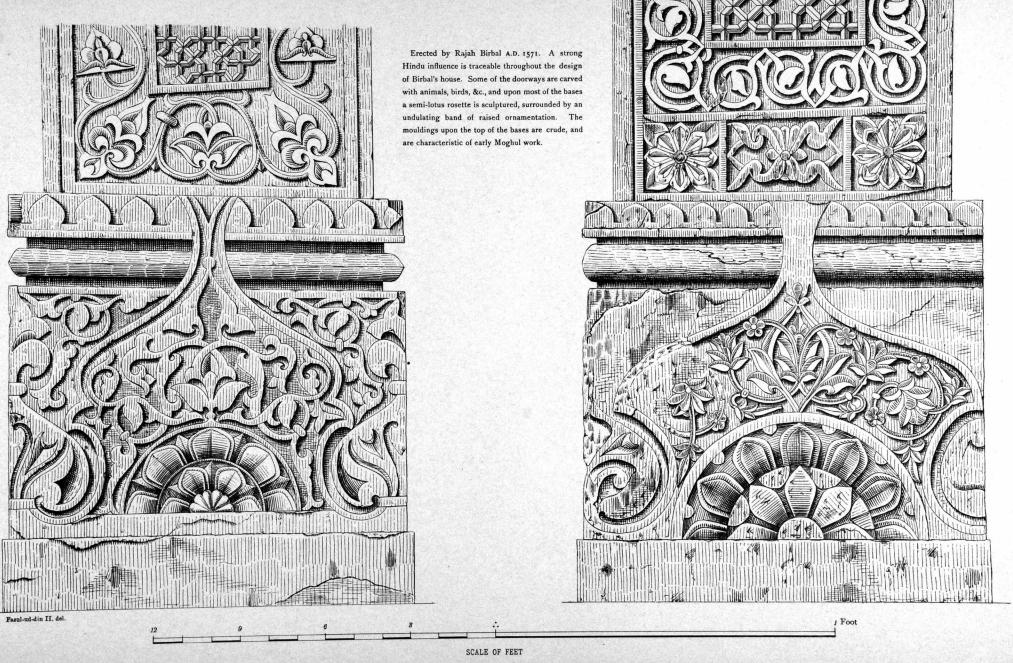
HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

Details of capitals of pilasters.



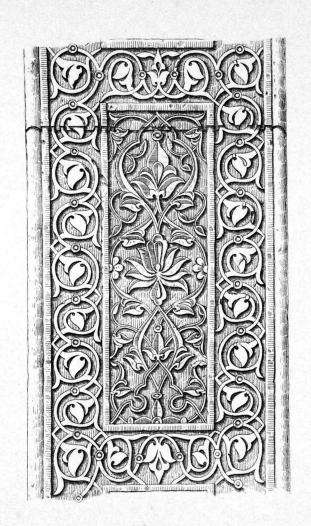
HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

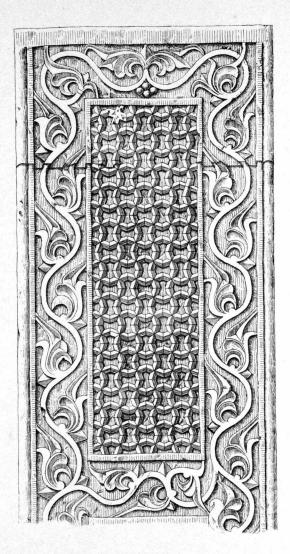
Details of bases of pilasters.

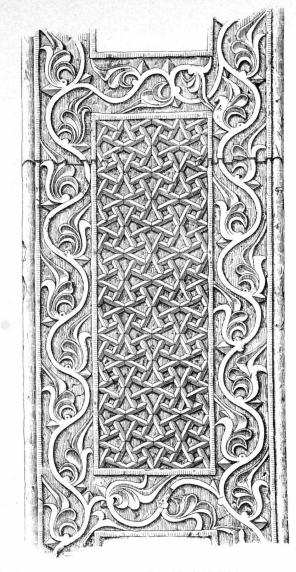


HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S KOUSE.

Details of carved panels upon the pilasters.





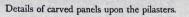


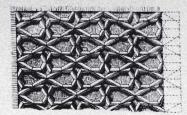
SCALE OF FEET

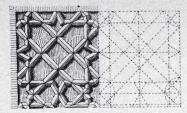
12 9 6 3 ∴ 1 Foo

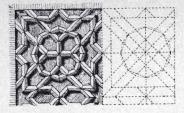
Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The illustration represents some of the carved panels upon the pilasters (see Plate XIII). There are three panels upon each pilaster, enclosed by carved floral borders. The designs of the panels vary considerably, but the upper and lower panels generally assimilate. All are in red sandstone.

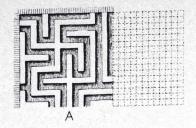
HATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

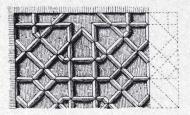


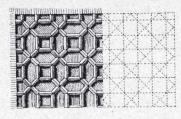


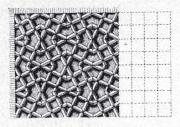








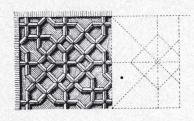






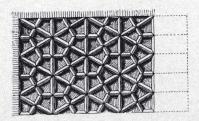
Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The illustration shows how numerous and varied the patterns upon the pilasters are. They consist chiefly of geometrical traceries; many are very intricate, and are traceable to Persian and Arabian examples. The patterns marked A A are carved with the swastika or cross, a symbol of great antiquity, and found in the rock-cut temples of Western India, as the filfot in Europe and elsewhere.



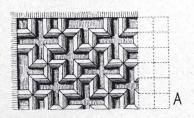


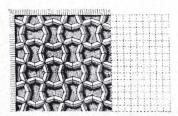










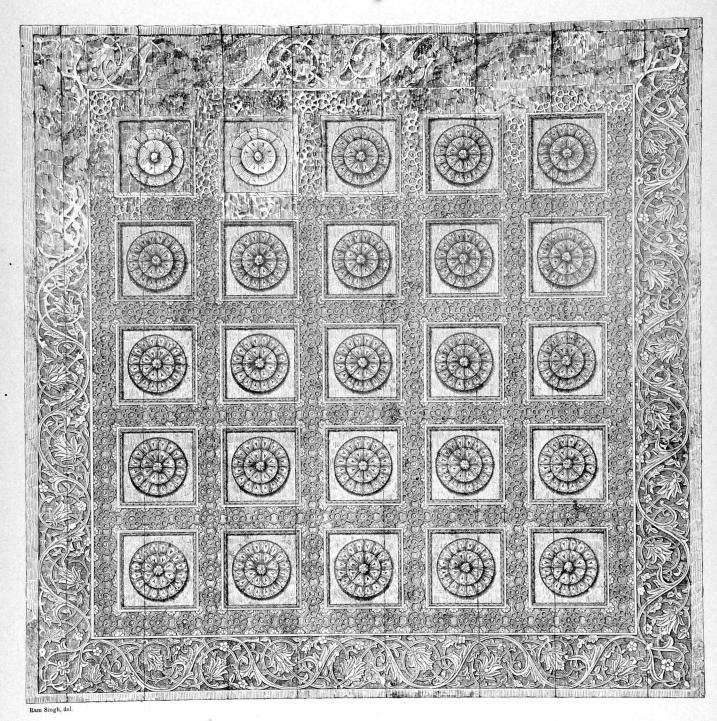


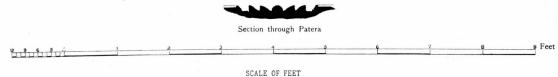
SCALE OF FEET

8 6 5 ... 1 Fo

Carved stone ceiling, north-west ground floor room.

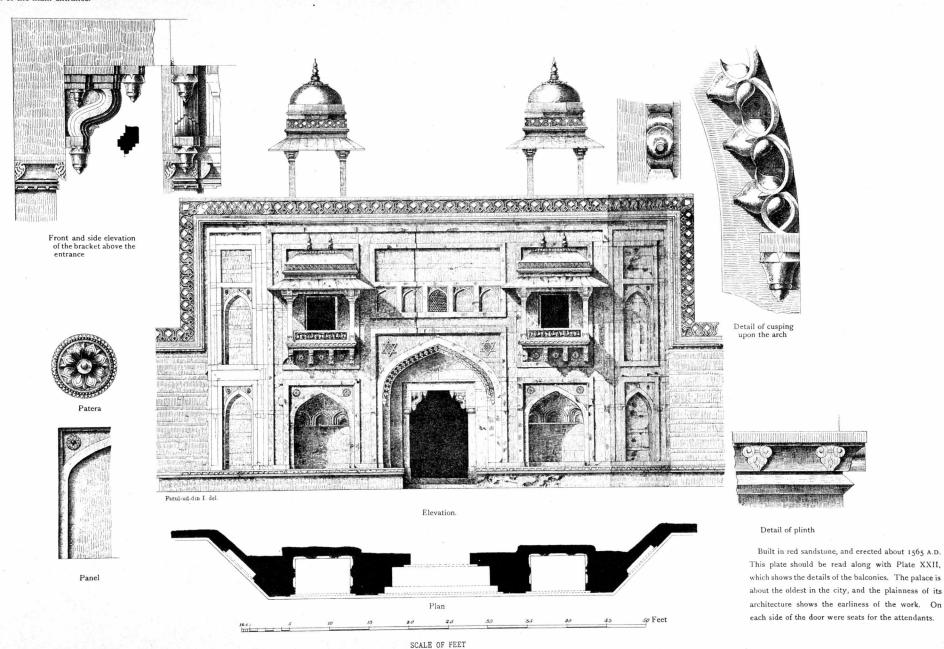
Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The ceiling is in red sandstone and is made up of nine monoliths, extending from wall to wall, a distance of 16 ft., varying from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 1 in. in thickness. They are joined at intervals by iron cramps, and the ends rest on a cornice, shown in Plate XIV.





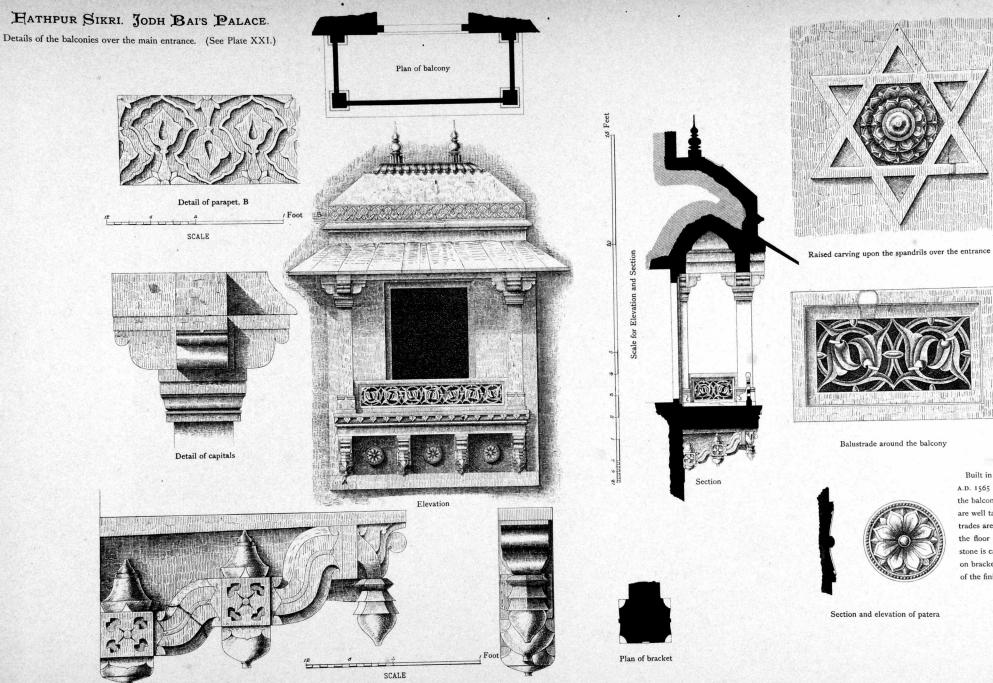
HATHPUR SIKRI. JODH BAI'S PALACE.

Elevation of the main entrance.



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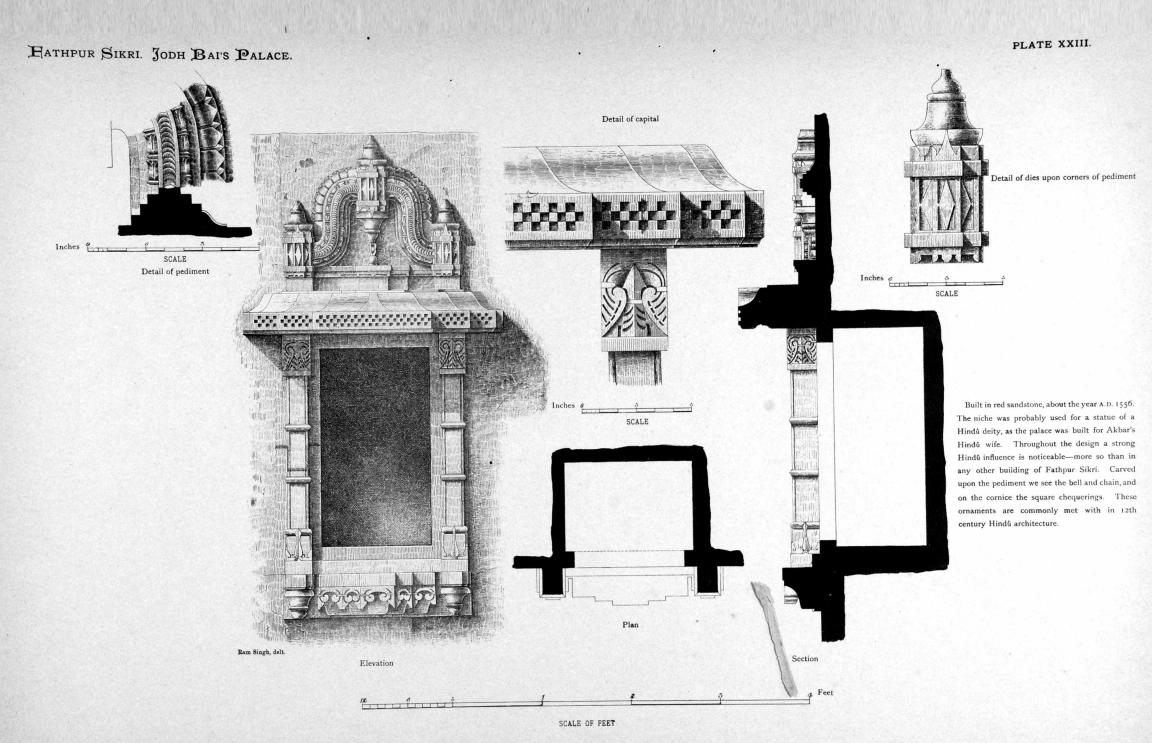
Section and elevation of patera

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897.

Built in red sandstone and erected about A.D. 1565 The stone brackets supporting the balcony are of one piece of stone, and

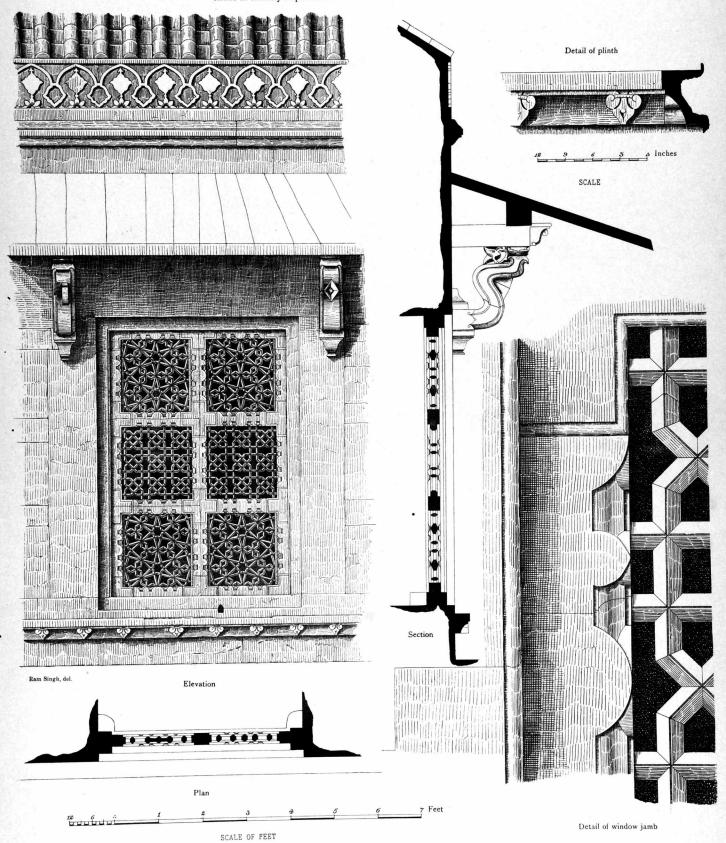
are well tailed into the wall. The balustrades are also of one piece of stone, as is the floor on which they rest. The dripstone is caught on a wall plate, supported on brackets. The roof, with the exception of the finials and ridge, is of cement.

Front and side elevation of bracket, A



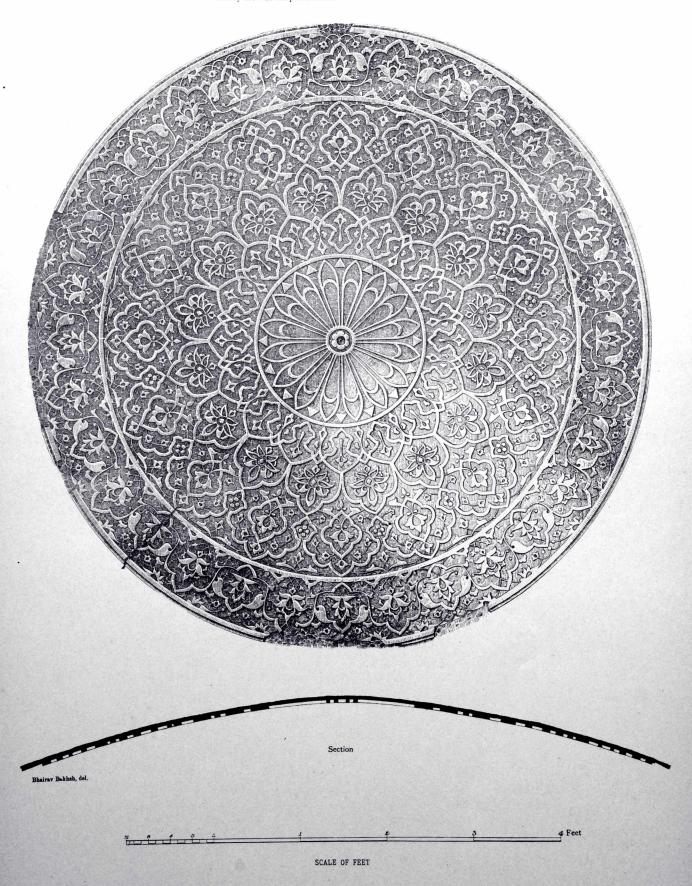
Details of jali windows.

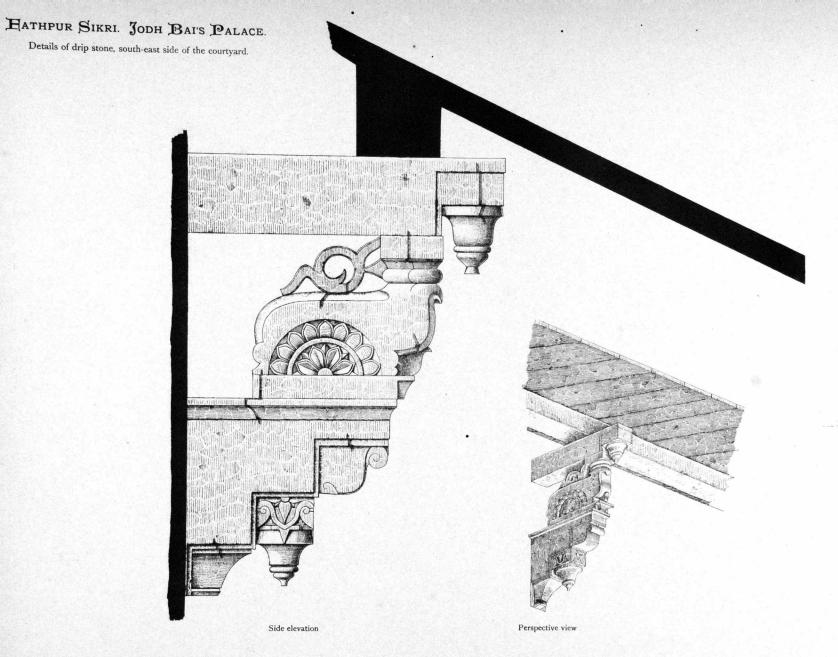
Built in red sandstone, about 1565 A.D. Glazed windows were not used in early Moghul architecture, but in place of these jali, or stone lattices, were employed. The perforations were not very big, but were sufficiently large to admit of light and fresh air. They were generally protected from the rain and sun by deep eaves or drips, supported on stone wall-plates carried on curiously shaped brackets.



Medallions under the domes.

Built about the year A.D. 1565. The medallions are 7 feet 3 inches in diameter, and are of stucco. The designs savour a good deal of Moorish work. The style of ornamentation is frequently met with at Fathpur Sikri. The designs were first sketched on the finished face of the plaster, and then carefully cut with sharp instruments.





Erected about 1565 A.D. The brackets are in red sandstone and support the eaves running round the courtyard of the palace. They are in three pieces of stone. The eaves are notched on to the wall-plate shown in section over the top of the bracket. They are formed of slabs of stone some 6 feet in length by 2½ inches in thickness, varying from 9 inches to 1 foot in width.

Front elevation

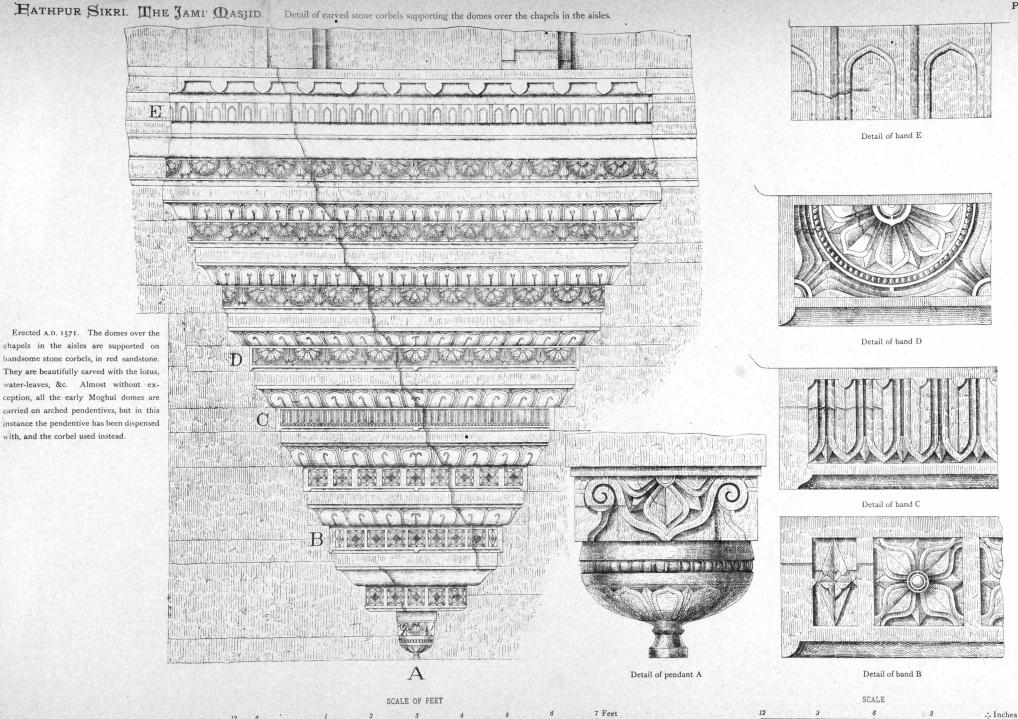
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS. PREPARED BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

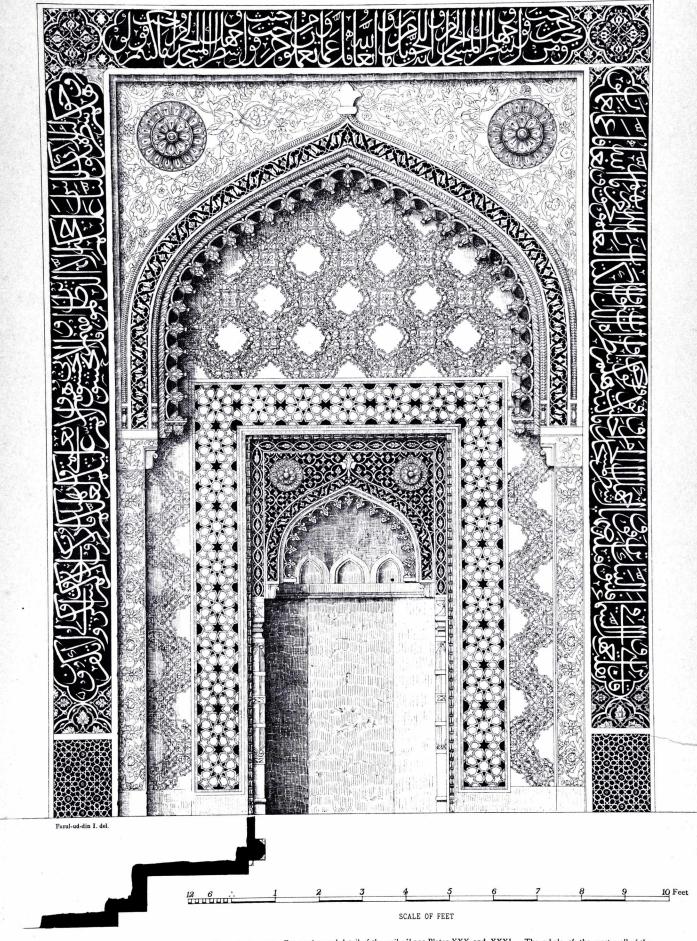
SCALE OF FEET

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897.

PLATE XXVII.



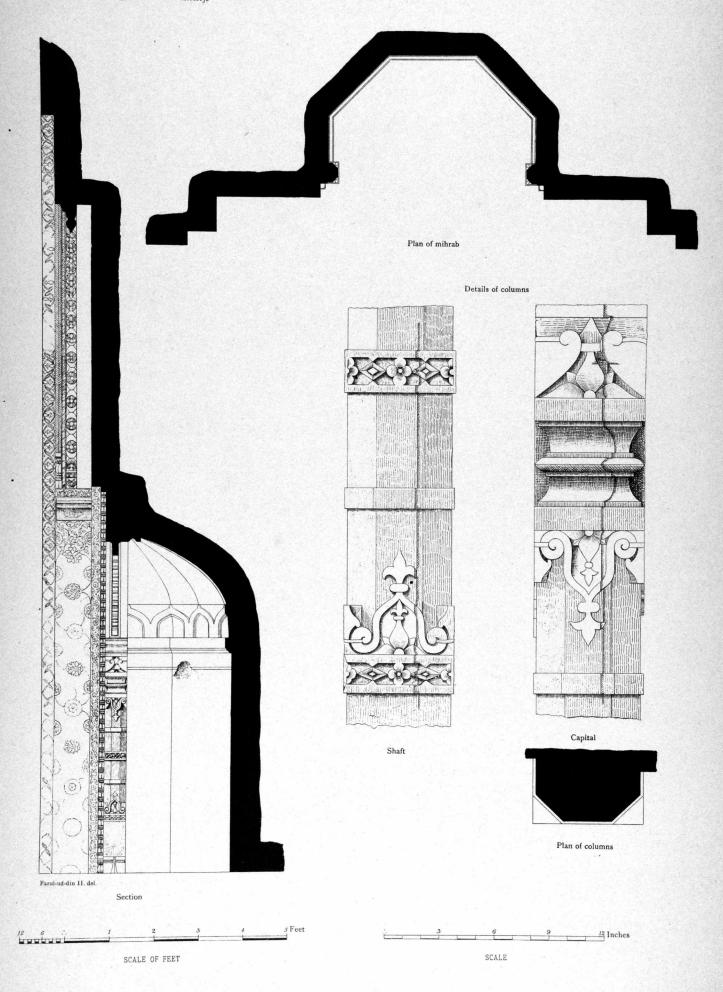
The principal mihrab.

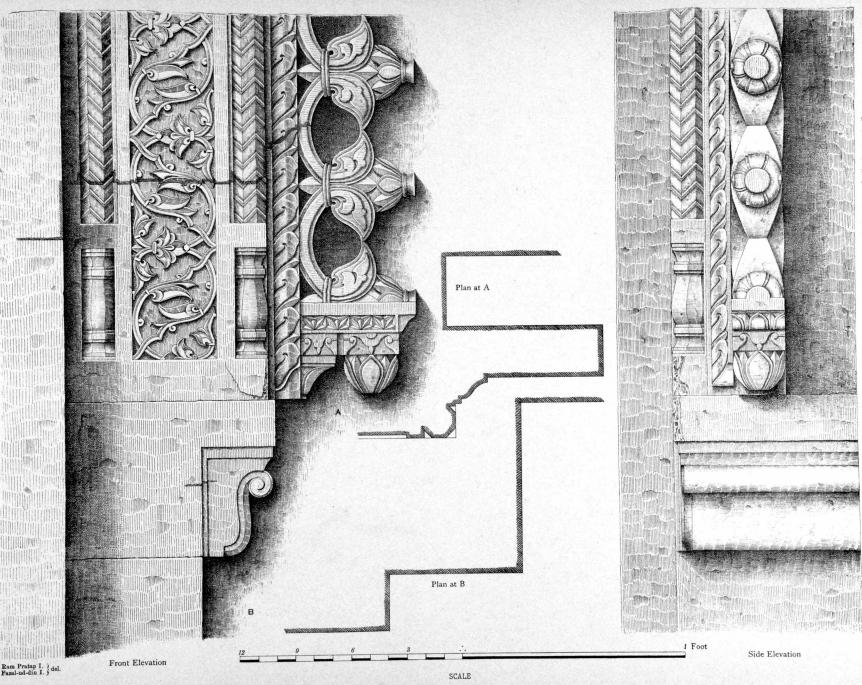


Erected A.D. 1571. For section and detail of the *mihrāb* see Plates XXX and XXXI. The whole of the west wall of the masjid is cut up by *mihrābs*. The principal *mihrāb* is always placed in the centre of the interior face of the wall, and points towards Makka. The presiding maulvi stands in front of the *mihrāb* and leads the congregation in prayer. The Arabic writing round the *mihrāb* is raised from the centre of the border enclosing it. The letters were gilded, and the ground was a dark blue. The decoration upon the spandrils, the tympanum, and the piers is painted on the surface of the stone. The architrave round the apsidal portion of the *mihrāb* is inlaid with marble, and the raised carved ornamentation upon the spandrils over the arch was gilded.

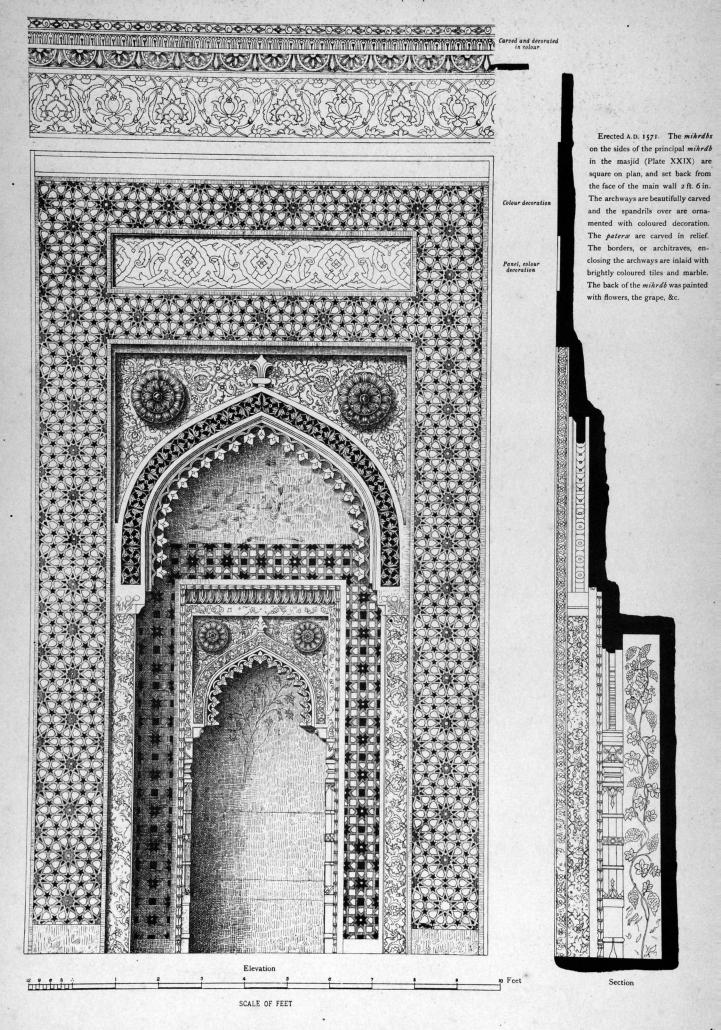
Section through the principal mihrâb.

[Erected 1571. See Plate XXIX]

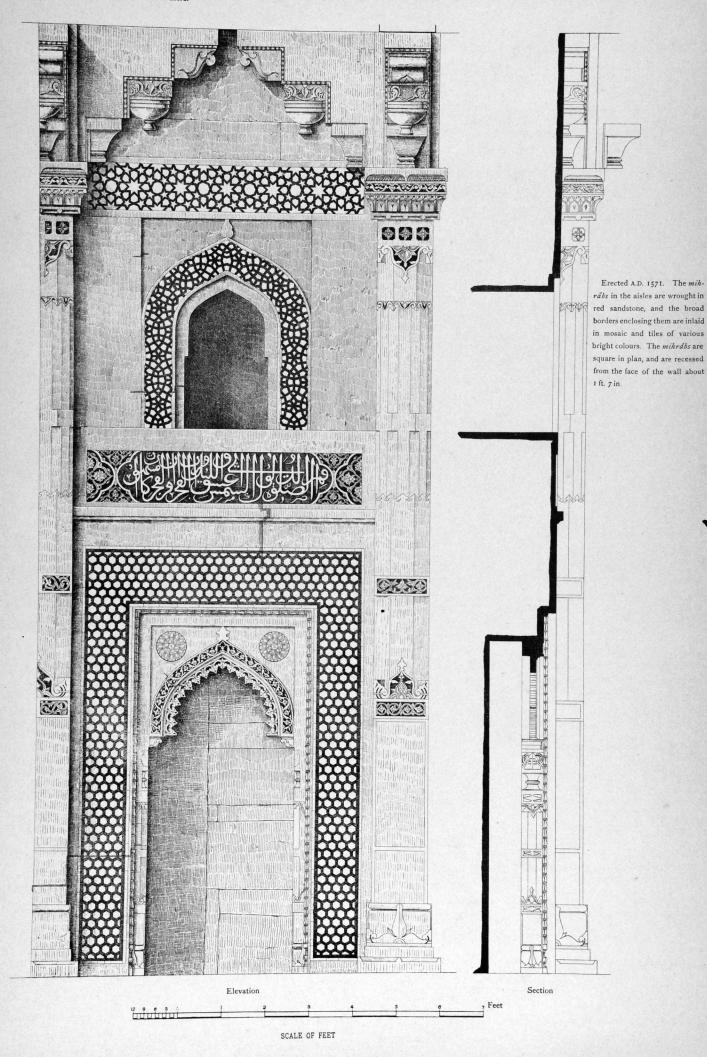




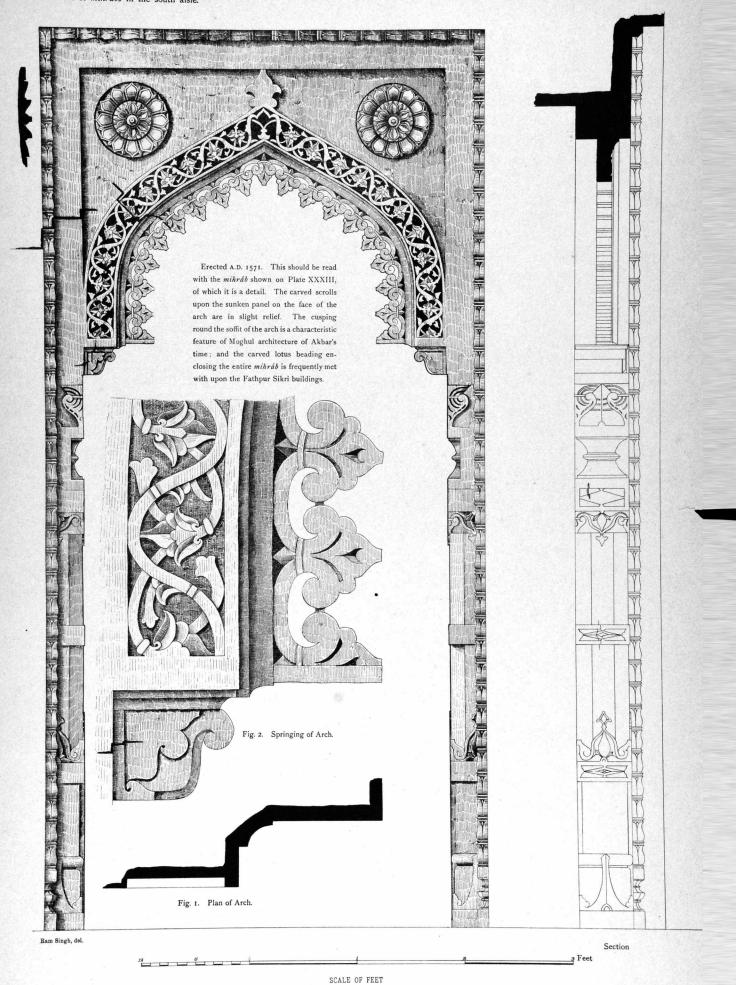
Erected A.D. 1571. One of the characteristic features of early Moghul architecture is the repeated use of the cusping round the arches. It is seldom omitted, and is often, as the diagram shows, enriched by carvings. The cusping invariably springs from a small bracket above the impost of the arch. Another feature of this style is the chevron moulding, which is met with almost at every turn. The diagram is a detail of the springing of the arch over the mihrāb shown on Plate XXIX, and should be studied with that and Plate XXX.



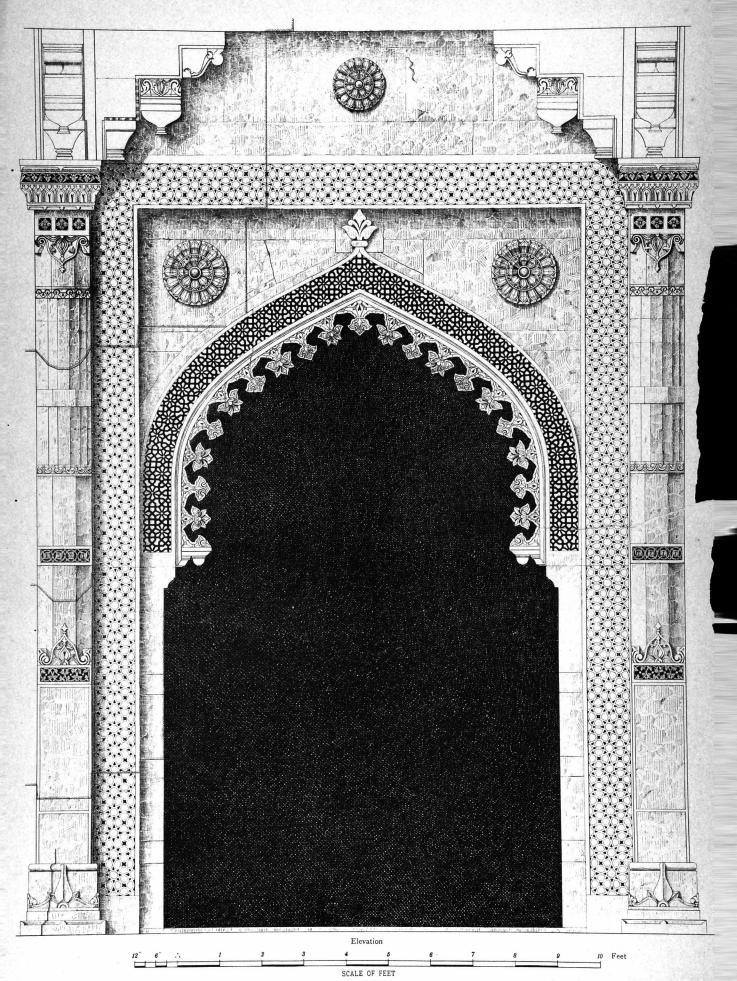
Mihrabs in the south aisle.



Details of mihrabs in the south aisle.



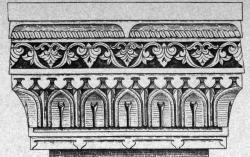
Entrance from the aisle to the southern chapel.



Erected A.D. 1571. The entrance is in red sandstone, and the geometrical border round the arch, as well as the architrave, is inlaid with marble. The columns on the sides of the archway are detailed on Plate XXXVI. The pateræ in the spandrils are beautifully carved in high relief.

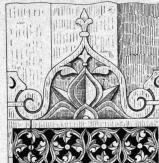
HATHPUR SIKRI. MHE JAMI' MASJID.

Detail of the columns in the aisles.

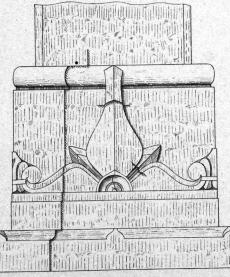


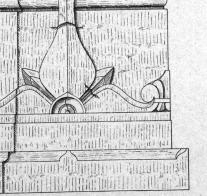
Erected A.D. 1571. The diagram should be read along with Plates XXVII and XXXV. The columns, in red sandstone, are over 18 ft. in height, and support massive stone brackets carrying the roof, which is composed of slabs of stone, coated on the outside with thick cement. At the bottom the columns are square; in the centre, octagonal; and at the top, sixteen-sided, till a short distance from the capital, where they become octagonal again. At intervals the perpendicular lines are broken by horizontal bands, and these are ornamented with scrolls, &c. Examples of some of the carvings upon the columns are given in the illustration.





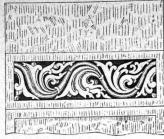




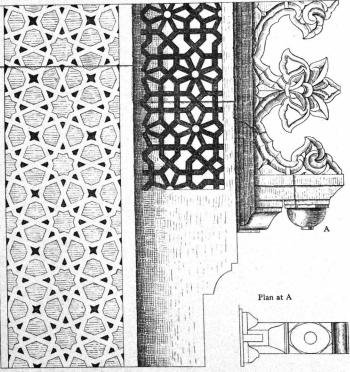




Detail of shaft (b)







Detail of springing of archway leading from the aisle into the southern chapel. (See Plate XXXV).

3 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

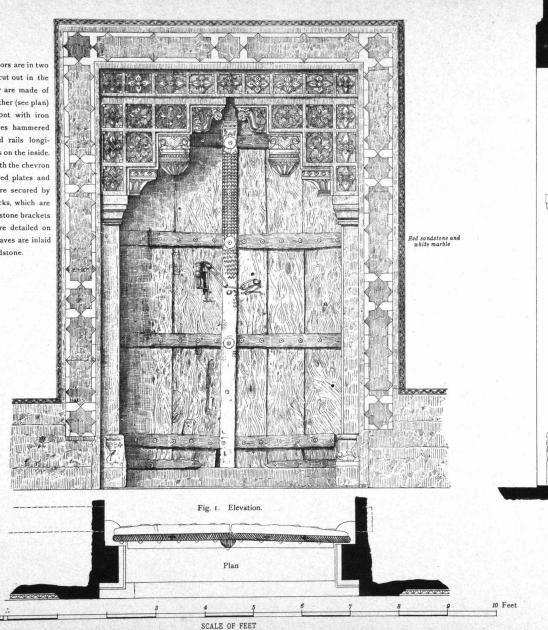
Detail of capital

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EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897. HATHPUR SIKRI. THE BALAND DARWAZA.

Entrances to the rooms on the east and west sides of the main doorway.

Erected A.D. 1601. The doors are in two leaves and swing in sockets cut out in the lintels and thresholds. They are made of planks of wood tongued together (see plan) and strapped across the front with iron bands secured by iron spikes hammered down on roughly chamfered rails longitudinally traversing the doors on the inside. The meeting-rail is carved with the chevron and ornamented with pinqued plates and bolts of iron. The doors are secured by curious old-fashioned padlocks, which are shown in the elevation. The stone brackets over the head of the doors are detailed on Plate XXVIII. The architraves are inlaid in white marble and red sandstone.



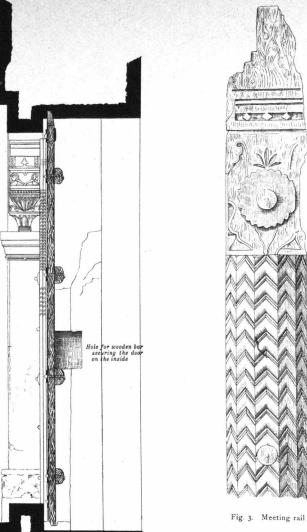
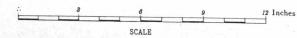


Fig. 2. Section



Plan



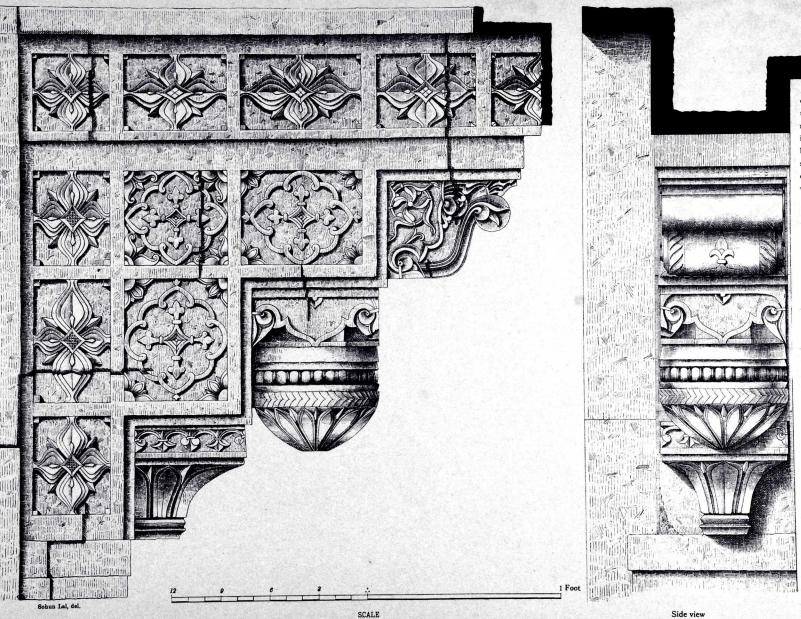
PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

PREPARED BY THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDLICITELE,
AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

EDMD. W. SMITH, Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh, 1897.

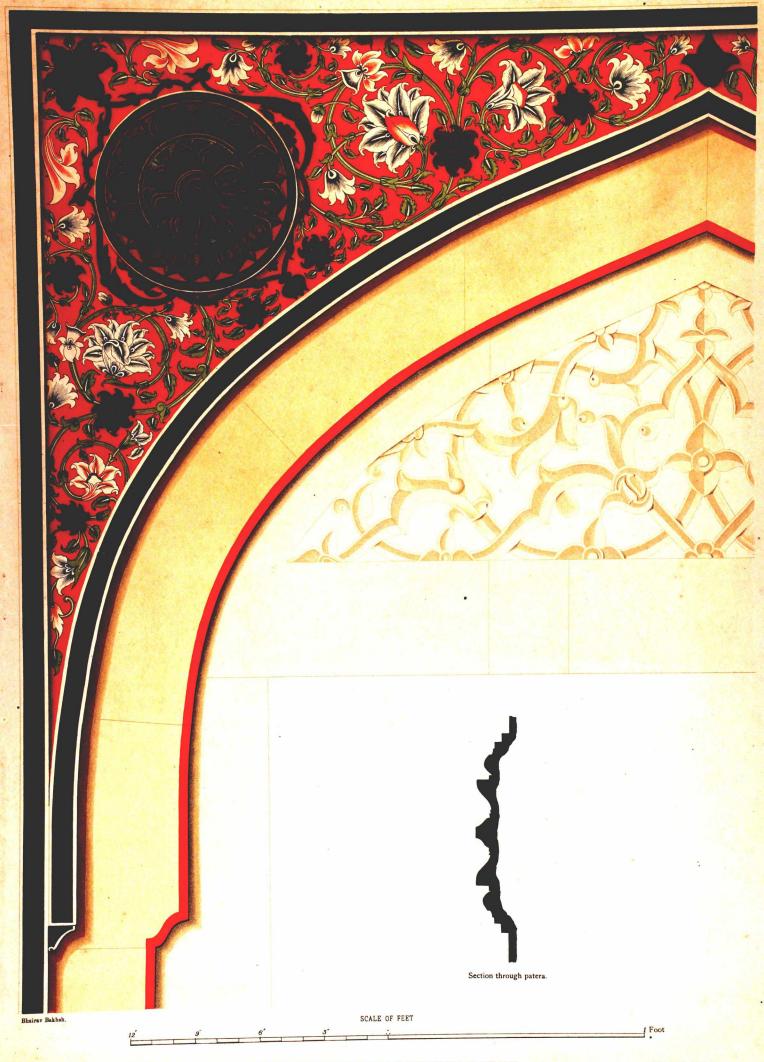
HATHPUR SIKRI. MHE JAMI' MASJID.—THE BALAND DARWAZA.

Front view of brackets over the entrances to the rooms on the east and west sides of the main doorway.



Erected A.D. 1601. The brackets are in one piece of red sandstone. The carving upon the panels is in relief, and its depth may be ascertained from the sections, shown in hatched lines upon the diagram. The brackets are 8½ inches in thickness, and support the stone lintels spanning the doorways, shown in section on the side view of the bracket.

Decorated spandril over the entrance to the cenotaph chamber. (See Plate XLIII).



Decorated reveal of window opening. (See Plate XLI).



Bhairav Bakhsh.

Inches 12 9 6 3 ... 1 Foot

Section through the tomb from north to south.

For detail of plinth, see Plate XLV. For detail of B, see Plate XLIV. Erected A.D. 1581. The tomb is covered on the outside with white marble—the inner walls being of red sandstone, coated in stucco, with the exception of the dado, which is For detail of door A, see Plates XXXIX. and XLIII. of marble. The walls, as far as the springing of the dome, For detail of the porch door, see Plates XLII and XLVI. are decorated with paintings (see Plate XL). The screens are of white marble. The canopy over the marble cenotaph is of wood beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The ceilings are of white marble, coated on the exterior with cement to form the roof, and sloped towards the outside to Plan of tomb throw the water off. The actual tomb is in the crypt, below 25 1 2 2 3 the cenotaph chamber. SCALE Cenotaph For detail of door, see Plates XLII & XLVI. For detail of the style of decoration upon soffit of window reveal, see Plate XL. For detail of doorway see Plate XLIII. For detail of plinth, see Plate XLV. SCALE OF FEET

Doorway beneath the porch.

Salim Chishti's tomb was erected in 1581 A.D., and after the saint's death. The entire entrance is in white marble, and the carving is raised. The doorway is of wood inlaid with copper.

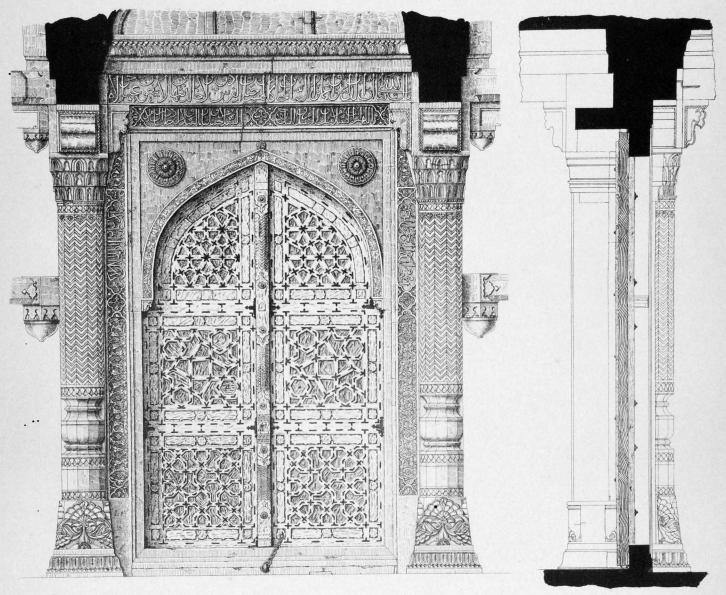
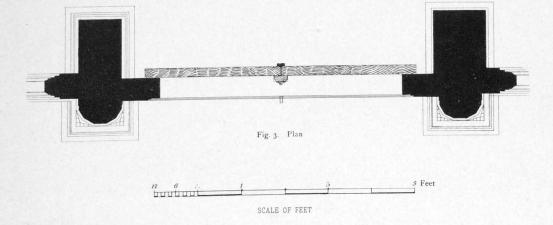
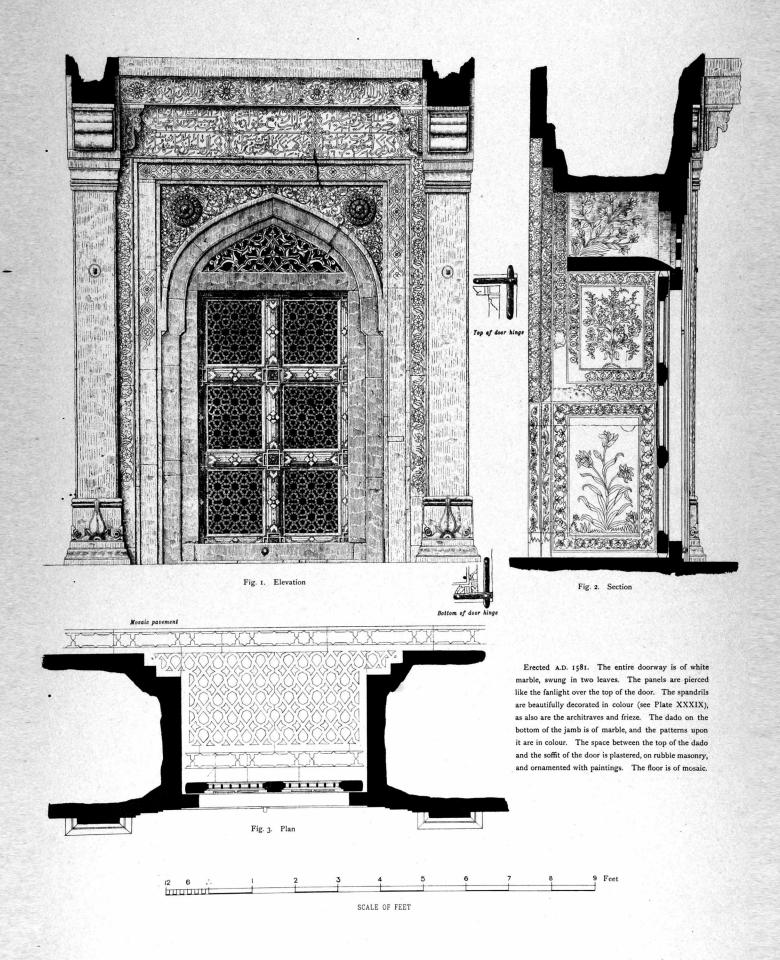


Fig. 1. Elevation

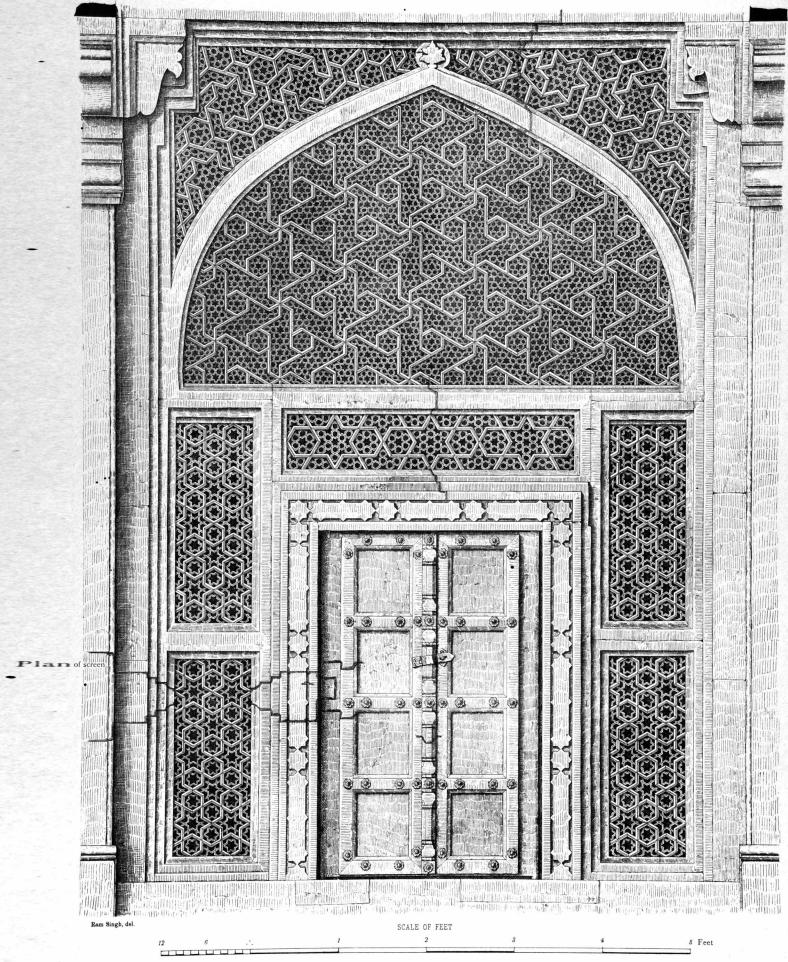
Fig. 2. Section



Doorway to the cenotaph chamber—exterior view.



Detail of small entrance in the Eastern screen inclosing the ambulatory.



Erected 1581 A.D. The screen is in white marble, and is a very good sample of those used by the Moghul architects for enclosing verandahs, window openings, &c. The door in the centre is of wood overlaid with brass.

Detail of the parapet and plinth.

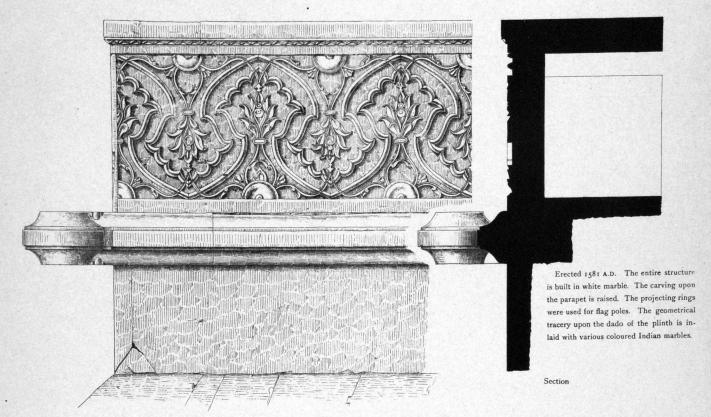


Fig. 1. Elevation of parapet

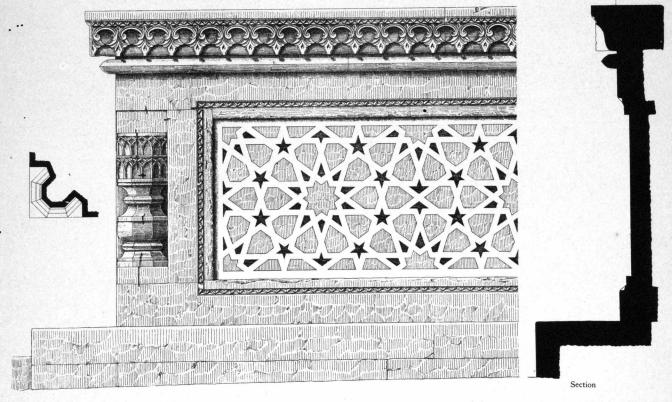


Fig. 2. Elevation of inlaid plinth



Carved architraves round the porch door.

[Erected 1581. Built in white marble].



Fig. 1. Carved band around arch (see Plate XLII.)

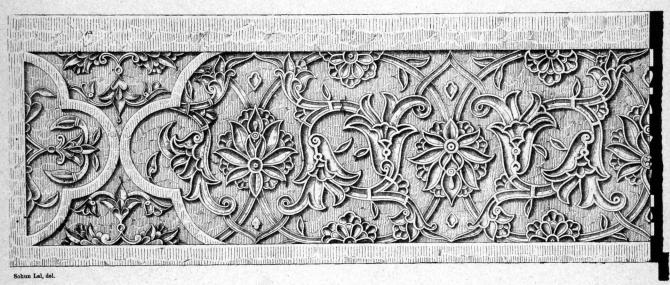
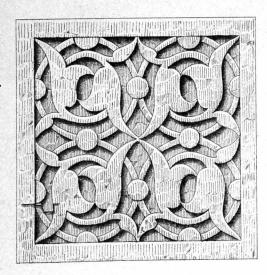


Fig. 2. Carved architraves around door (see Plate XLII.)



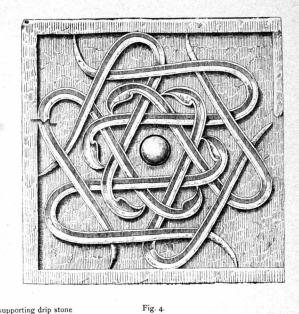


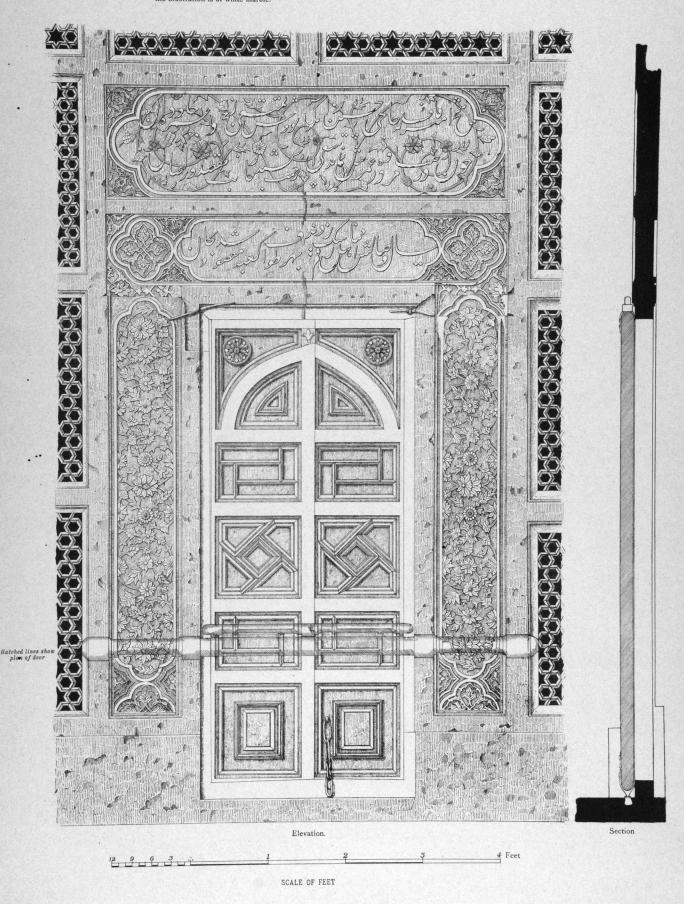
Fig. 3. Carving on bottom of serpentine bracket supporting drip stone

9 12 Inches

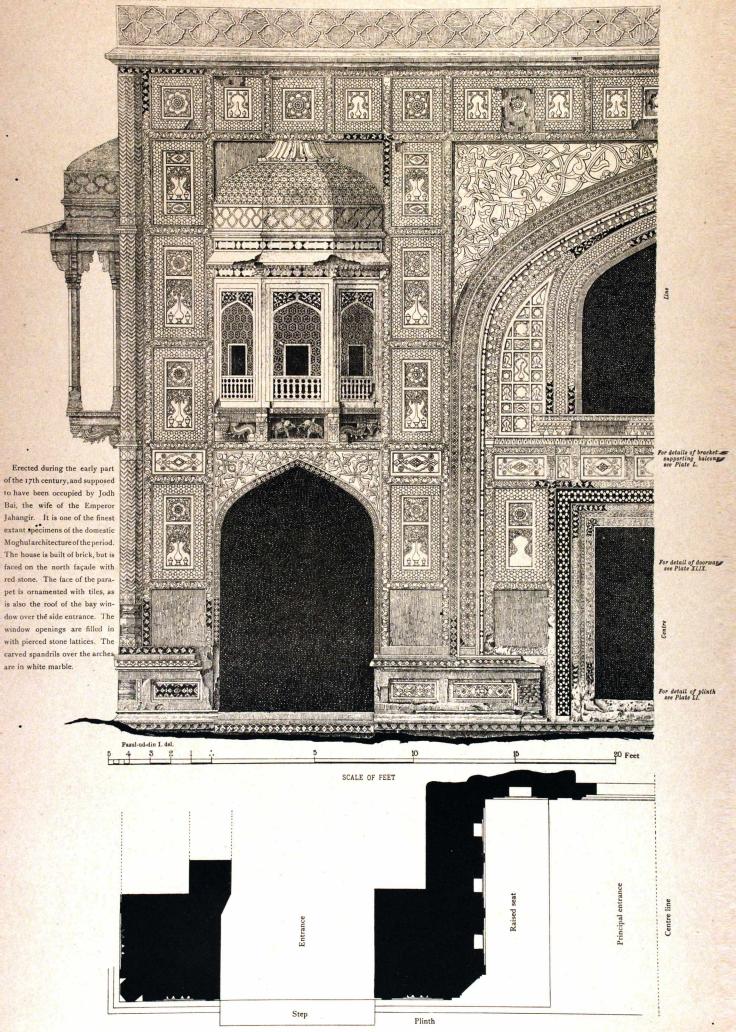
SCALE

Detail of the entrance door to the south-west chantry chapel.

Erected towards the close of the 15th century. The tomb is a fine specimen of early Moghul architecture. It is built of red sandstone, but the doorway shown on the illustration is of white marble.

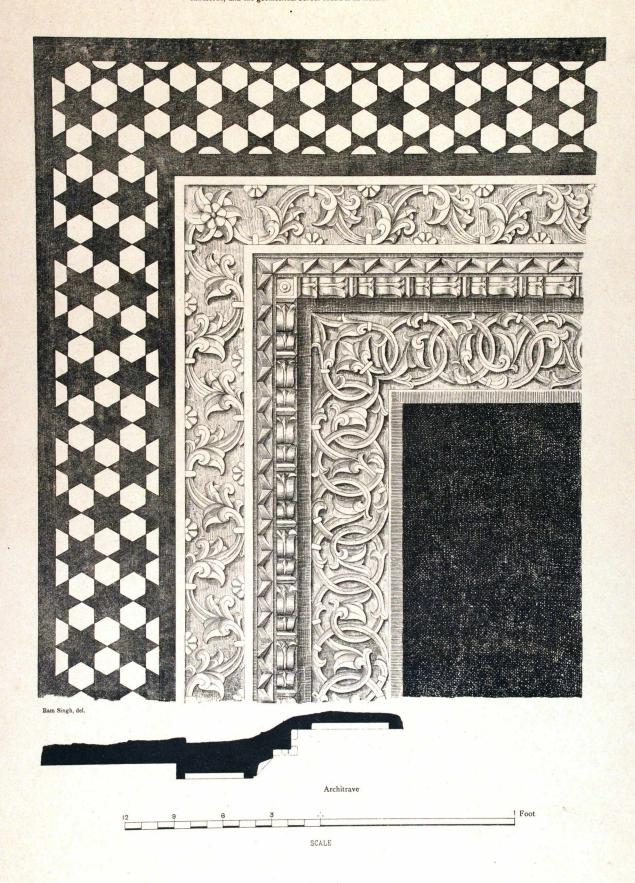


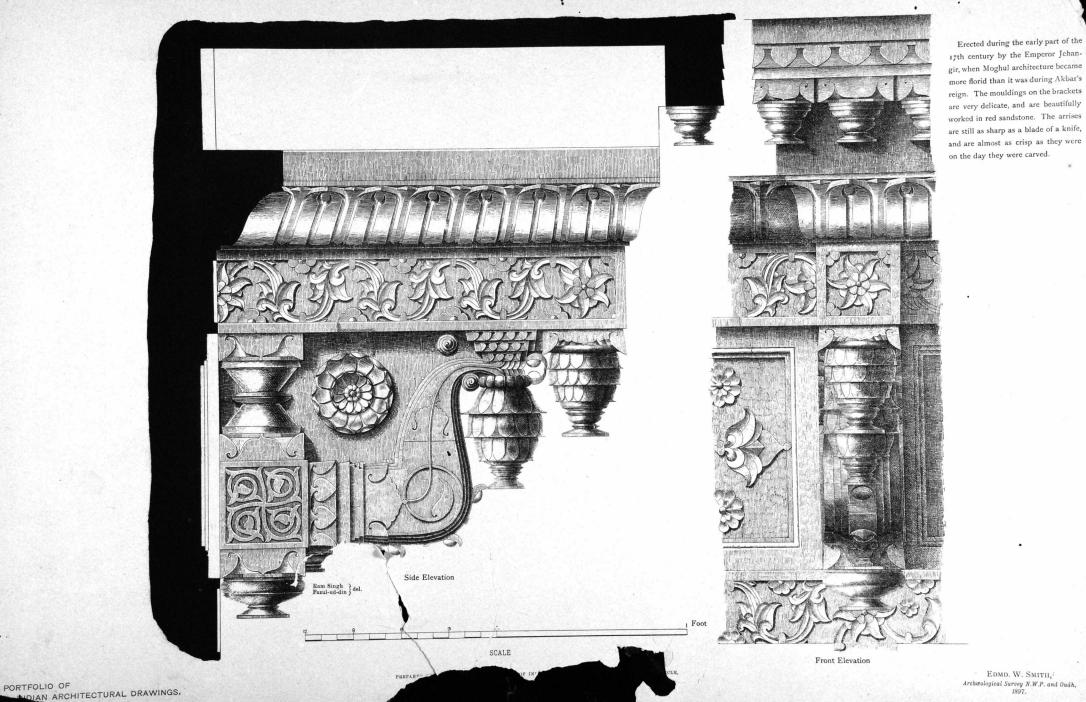
Half, north elevation.



Detail of the principal doorway.

Erected during the early part of the 17th century. The door is in red sandstone, and the geometrical border round is in mosaic.





EDMD. W. SMITH,

Archwological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh,

1897.